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New Paraguayan Government To Keep Treaty Obligations; Conciliatory Toward Bolivia

Return of Franco From Exile to Presidency Clears the Air

Solidifies Position

Revolt Is Declared Result Of Unsavory Conditions Following Chaco War

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 10—A decision by United States officials to extend recognition shortly to the new Government of Col. Rafael Franco in Paraguay is reported in authoritative quarters.

The proposed action was regarded as particularly significant in the light of a general belief here that such recognition would implement arrangements for President Roosevelt's projected all-American peace conference. New interest has been turned toward the parley by the European crisis precipitated by Germany's rearming of the Rhineland.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay—The new régime of Col. Rafael Franco, Gran Chaco War hero who was recalled from exile to become Provisional President of Paraguay, has promised to recognize and fulfill all the treaty obligations entered into by the Ayala Government which it overthrew.

Colonel Franco seems disposed to continue a conciliatory policy toward Bolivia—the Chaco opponent, toward Paraguay's other neighbors and toward the world in general.

Now that the régime is consolidating its position, it is becoming fairly clear that the revolutionary movement was in part similar to the one which caused the fall of the Bolivian Government last year. It also resembles the revolutions of 1930 in other areas of Latin America.

Result of War

The revolt is seen as an aftermath of the Gran Chaco War and of social conditions which should have been corrected long ago, in the opinion of many observers, but were made worse by exigencies of the war.

The specific causes seemed to be first personal. The war produced two military heroes. One was Gen. José Estigarribia, commander-in-chief of the Paraguayan forces during the later months of the war.

According to an editorial in the Correio de Manhã of Rio he won and justified his fame as one of the outstanding officers of all South America. The other was Colonel Franco, who also covered himself with glory on the battlefields.

Franco Too Frank

Colonel Franco, however, had occasion to criticize his commander-in-chief and the conduct of the war by the Government of President Ayala and the group which surrounded him. As a result he was sent into exile to Buenos Aires. And this at the instigation of General Estigarribia, so it is claimed, who did not care to have his glory dimmed by sharing it with a companion in arms.

In the second place were political causes. An election in Paraguay was approaching and apparently many of the ex-soldiers, nany of the students, and many of the intellectuals as well as many of the masses, judging from the rapid success and quick popularity of the changing regime, were dissatisfied with the pre-election trends believing that the group in power was seeking to succeed itself and to continue policies which many believed harmful to the welfare and dignity of Paraguay.

Charged War Scandals

Thirdly, were diplomatic considerations. The followers of Colonel Franco raised the cry that Paraguay won the war on the field of battle only to lose it diplomatically at the peace conference. With respect to this point there seems to be a complex of intertwining factors. The present revolutionary regime accuses the overthrown government of having fallen into the hands of foreign capitalists and of having yielded to them when the honor and sovereignty of Paraguay demanded patriotic aloofness.

The fallen leaders are accused also of having enriched themselves during the war by speculation in land, in war materials and by other means and of having sought to continue this profitable situation by the type of diplomacy which they displayed at the peace conference in Buenos Aires. They are also accused of trading and capitalizing on the distress of wounded soldiers, widows and orphans and of seeking to preserve their own ill-gotten gains rather than of caring for the heroes of the nation.

Social and Other Causes

In the last place there seem to be social and economic causes. The new regime has promised advanced so-

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Wide World

Col. Rafael Franco
Chaco War Hero Made Provisional President of Paraguay

New World Rule Is Found Growing In Public Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—Public opinion, nurtured by the press, the radio and the motion picture, is "becoming the ruler of the world," according to Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the Columbia University graduate school of journalism.

When public opinion solidifies on an international issue, it is more powerful than presidents, prime ministers and dictators, Dean Ackerman asserts in a report to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, following a tour of Europe and the Orient. Today, he maintains, the opinion of a single nation is impotent if it is contrary to the collective opinion of other nations.

"In view of the rapid development of public opinion in world affairs, it becomes imperative for nations to study and understand it," he declares, adding that unless it is understood, there "is grave danger that the opinion of the world may become as ruthless an arbitrator of international conflicts and national aspirations as war."

Asserting that journalism is on the threshold of "a scientific era," Dean Ackerman holds there are reasons for confidence in the possibilities of public opinion as an educational force.

"Journalistic standards are rising, and interest in education in journalism is spreading in France, Japan, Turkey, India and Italy," he continues. "The conflict between the two philosophies of journalism represented by a government-controlled press and independent newspapers is still going on, with the latter making slow, but measurable, progress."

According to Dean Ackerman, public opinion in all countries is "realistic" and people want information about government, social and economic changes, business, science, religion and daily events which affect their individual or family security and peace.

On his trip around the world, Dean Ackerman found all the nations arming.

Step Is Taken By Vandenberg To Bar Quoddy

Michigan Senator Gives Data to Show Project Is Unfeasible

Informs Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—In an effort to head off congressional approval of funds for tide-harnessing at Passamaquoddy Bay, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, today attacked the PWA experiment in Maine as expensive, inefficient and unapproved by any group of engineers.

The Michigan Senator's condemnation of the project was contained in a letter to Senator Royal S. Copeland (D), of New York, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee which has before it a request for $29,000,000 to continue work at Quoddy, on the Florida ship canal and other PWA projects where work was begun at President Roosevelt's direction with emergency funds.

The money was refused a few weeks ago by the House Appropriations Committee which held that the projects would first have to obtain specific approval of Congress.

A Presidential Faptasy

Making public hitherto unrevealed objections to Quoddy contained in PWA reports, Senator Vandenberg charged that the project was "very conclusively turned down both by the PWA engineers and a board of review.

"Then," he continued, "things came to a point where the President wanted to go ahead with 'Quoddy' anyway—for what purpose we'll leave to the imagination."

He went on to charge that President Roosevelt then appointed a "packed" committee of four to consider the project. Pointing out that the original backer of the project and his assistant were among the members.

"It was," he said, "about like a bank referring an application for a loan to the applicant himself."

The conclusions of the various PWA reports on Quoddy were boiled down by the Senator as follows:

The Tally Against Quoddy

"1. The Quoddy tidal hydroelectric project will cost more than $30,000,000 to build, including transmission lines. A steam generating plant of equal capacity at the same place would cost only $16,000,000. The initial steam unit would cost only $4,000,000.

"2. Quoddy hydroelectric power must sell for more than steam-generated power at the same place; and cannot compete with steam-generated power rates in the Boston area. It will not be a low-cost operation.

"3. There is no present or prospective market for Quoddy power at any price.

"4. Hydroelectric energy, when needed, can be more cheaply generated on Maine's undeveloped rivers.

"If these conclusions are sound, the project isn't," Senator Vandenberg held.

New PWA Drive Starts

Meanwhile, the first evidence of a congressional drive to revive the Public Works Administration as an important part of next year's unem-

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GOP Attention Converges For Present in the East; Landon Manager Is Named

Borah and Breckinridge File in Pennsylvania Old Guard Fortress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—Lumber for the Republican presidential band wagon, issuing from the sawmill of partican politics, reveals a wide selection as the public turns to a consideration of preconvention favorites.

Gov. Alf M. Landon's campaign for Republican presidential nomination has at last entered an active phase with the resignation of John Hamilton national committeeman from Kansas, from the national headquarters here in order to direct the Landon forces.

Up to date, despite the rapid progress Governor Landon has made in getting national support, there has been no actual campaign. It has been a political paradox. Scarcely a cent has been expended in his behalf. There has been no official headquarters in Washington. Unauthorized Landon "headquarters" which have been set up here and there have seriously troubled the Governor.

A Mousetrap Campaign

It has been a mousetrap campaign. Governor Landon has stayed quietly in Topeka, and a good part of the political and newspaper world has beaten a path to his door to inspect him, and lavished support upon him. Only twice has he acceded to the innumerable requests to make speeches.

But now that red-haired, young, and vigorous John Hamilton is to direct affairs, it is plain that a decision to speed things up has been reached. If Governor Landon is nominated, Mr. Hamilton will certainly be his campaign manager, will be chairman of the Republican National Committee—upon which he still serves as general counsel—and if Governor Landon is elected, Mr. Hamilton would seem to be Postmaster General designate! That is,

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John D. M. Hamilton
Leaves National Committee From Kansas to Direct Landon Campaign

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, March 10

Spain—Police Act Mildly Against Rioting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid—Recrudescence of violent Left-Wing activities such as Spain has not witnessed since the unsuccessful rebellion of October, 1934, finds the Government apparently determined to act as a spectator, not approving but hardly active.

There is no indication in police instructions to use more than mild physical force to prevent rioting or destruction of property. This is in marked contradistinction to hair-trigger methods of the police under the Right-Wing Government recently dismissed. Grave misgivings are expressed at the insistence of authorities on disarming civilians, when masses are once more showing such signs of restiveness.

Feeling against Germany as representing Fascism was shown when a mob hauled down and burned a Swastika flag on the German consulate at Cadiz. The attitude of the extreme Left against Fascism, emboldened by success at the elections, is definitely threatening.

Strikes—Office Buildings Tied Up in New York

New York (AP)—The "big push" in New York's elevator and building service strike is declared under way by union leaders.

"This is the union's answer to the realty board," James J. Bambrick, local president of the Building Service Employees' Union, declared, as labor's "flying squadrons" started ordering workers from buildings in the Grand Central area.

Pickets patrolled streets before many banks and insurance offices.

"And," Mr. Bambrick added, "it is only starting."

Several large office buildings on Broadway, Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue were first to be tide up by initial sorties of the strikers. Office employees, grouped in lobbies and on the curbs, awaited replacements to man abandond elevators.

Far East—Manchus Extend Wedge in Mongolia

Shanghai (AP)—Motorized Manchoukuan troops pushed Japan's wedge of influence 200 miles closer to Russia, said Chinese newspaper dispatches. The ancient city of Pailingmiao, the capital of Chinese Inner Mongolia, was reported seized.

In Ethiopia—Italy Resumes Offensive

By the Associated Press

Asmara, Eritrea—Italian troops resumed offensive operations on all Ethiopian fronts after a one-day suspension.

Italian officers had announced the halting of offensive movements to await developments on the League of Nation's recommendation for peace talks, accepted "in principle" by Italy and without reservation by Ethiopia.

Observers thought the suspension of hostilities was an effort to ease the European peace problem at a troublesome moment after Germany's remilitarization of the Rhineland and denunciation of the Locarno Pact.

Addis Ababa (AP)—Ethiopia announced that she will "continue the defensive war until peace negotiations begin on a definite basis" at Geneva.

Rhine Crisis—France Fails to Shake British Stand

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Paris—France has lost her preliminary effort to range Britain on the side of strong action to oust German troops from the Rhineland and to impose penalties on the Reich.

French Foreign Minister Flandin thrust and parried for three hours in the conference of Locarno signatories, without breaking in on the indicated British policy of caution and conciliation

French suspicions of German aims, rubbed raw by Berlin's unilateral smashing of the Locarno Treaty, forbid entering any new pacts until violations of old ones are remedied. Britain deplores Germany's action, but holds the door open to negotiation, possibly even without withdrawal of German troops from the Rhineland.

Friday's Council meeting at Geneva remains to reveal the full conflict of policies, and possible compromises.

Berlin—Germany expresses satisfaction over the relatively mild British reception of the remilitarized Rhineland, compared with strident French rejection of the entire Hitler memorandum.

French projects for economic sanctions against Germany arouse incredulity mixed with anxiety. If they were imposed by the League, Ger-

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New York Sees Wider Tieup Of Huge Buildings

Whole Midtown Business and Hotel District Is Seriously Hampered

Union Widens Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10 — The 93,500 up-and-down miles that 15,000,000 elevator passengers here travel daily was fast being reduced to pedestrian terms today as organized labor proceeded to administer a "direct action" answer to the refusal of the Realty Advisory Board, controlling owner factor, to give other than "qualified acceptance" to Mayor LaGuardia's compromise arbitration plan to end the strike of the building service workers.

The union has accepted the plan "unconditionally" although it promised something considerably short of its original closed shop demand.

Mayor LaGuardia received the owners' answer, requiring so many modifications that it was obvious the union could not accept, from William D. Rawlins, executive secretary of the board, and, remarking that precious time was being lost, urged the employers to agree upon an arbitrator without delay.

No Sign of Heeding Order

The board gave no signs of heeding the injunction, insisting that the Mayor's proposal would meet with overwhelming defeat in any referendum of its members, since they could not consent to dismiss satisfactory present employees hired with assurance that their jobs were permanent, in accord with the Mayor's plans to give union members preference over non-union in all cases.

Instead, the board instructed that signs be posted offering a $100 reward to any persons furnishing information "resulting in the arrest and conviction of any person or persons committing violence against any non-striking building employees in Manhattan."

The union's reply to these developments was in the form of an order for a blanket tie-up of the city's vertical transport system, with the skyscraper office buildings of midtown Manhattan at the top of the list.

More Buildings Affected

General orders to "pull" the whole district from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth Streets and from the East River to the Hudson River had by noon today brought out the workers in buildings in Times Square, including the Paramount, in the New York Central Building, and an imposing list of Fifth Avenue structures, including the Fred F. French Building, at 551 Fifth Avenue, where the Pearl Bergoff strike-breaking agency, which has supplied hundreds of operators to owners since the strike, opened nine

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France Quits Stand Against Negotiating Direct With Reich

Berlin Praises London's 'Realism,' Deplores Paris' Stand

Sanctions Worry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 10—Anxiety in existing official quarters here has been considerably relieved by the debate in the British House of Commons, particularly by England's apparent willingness to examine calmly Adolf Hitler's proposals and the emphasis laid upon building for future European peace.

The relief here is all the greater in view of the earlier uncompromising speech of Premier Albert Sarraut of France refusing to consider Herr Hitler's proposals.

Naturally the French attitude is unfavorably compared with the English "realism" which sees how many chances for co-operation with Germany have been lost in the past but is anxious that this one shall not also evaporate.

Eden's Strictures Rejected

The references by the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, in the Commons yesterday to Germany's action as a one-sided violation of the Locarno pact are, of course, rejected by the German press and his remarks are ignored to the effect that Germany's action has complicated and aggravated the European situation and the transition from a "bad past" to a "better future" has been made harder because of last Saturday's actions.

Referring to Mr. Eden's statement that England will act in support of France according to Article II of the Locarno pact should Germany commit an aggression during the period of negotiations, Germany replies that she only sought to regain her sovereignty by last Saturday's action and not to initiate an aggression. England's warning, therefore, is dismissed as unnecessary.

Sanctions Real Worry

Meanwhile, Germany is undoubtedly somewhat worried at the possibility of France's appealing under the League Council's decision of April 17, 1935, which provides for economic and financial sanctions in case of a one-sided violation of international obligations.

It is admitted that such action might have serious consequences for Germany, which momentarily certainly is not in too good a position financially and economically. But it is felt in official circles here that sanctions will not be applied.

Wouldn't Work?

Not only is it regarded as questionable whether sanctions against such a great state as Germany are possible but it is hoped that responsible statesmen will see that such

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Premier Omits Mention of Withdrawal of German Troops

Eden Urges Delay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 10—Appealing direct to the German people over the head of Adolf Hitler, Premier Albert Sarraut in a dramatic address to the French Chamber of Deputies today proclaimed that France "remains ready to negotiate as soon as the Reich returns to respect for international law."

Significantly refraining from repeating his former demand that withdrawal of German troops from the Rhineland must precede any negotiations, the French Premier left the impression that the French Govment will not now insist uncompromisingly on this vital condition.

Due to Locarno Parley

This slight but marked sign of diminished intransigence is believed here to be attributable to the course taken by the conference of Locarno powers, which brought together at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs today representatives of Britain, Belgium, Italy and France. It is understood that France at first stuck stubbornly to its original stand of "no negotiations while German troops remain in the demilitarized zone." But when the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, revealed the possibility of Britain extending indefinitely the pledge to come to France's and Belgium's aid in case of an actual attack by Germany, M. Sarraut and his Foreign Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin, adopted a somewhat more conciliatory tone.

Issue Up to Council

Nevertheless, France is still far from abandoning its insistence on international action at Geneva against the Reich, and the Paris Locarno conference accordingly ended without any definite agreement being in view. An official communiqué indicated that the issue is left open to be decided by further conversations in Geneva and by the League Council itself.

Both in the Locarno conference and in the French Chamber Premier Sarraut stressed the international aspect of Germany's move in remilitarizing the Rhineland. He was applauded by the entire Chamber with the exception of a few ultra-Nationalist deputies on the extreme Right. He put the whole problem on the basis of whether Europe would be ruled by international law, based on sanctity of contracts, or by force, acting violently through a system of "fait accompli."

Warning to Germans

The French Government's direct appeal to the German people warns them "to ponder seriously the responsibilities which certain individuals would have them assume."

Proclaiming that the French people have never wanted and do not want to restrict the liberty and honor of the German nation, France asks whether the German people would have any confidence in French offers of a new agreement if France had just torn up the principal treaty on which Franco-German relations rested. The French Government, M. Sarraut's appeal concluded, does not reject negotiations destined to forward Franco-German friendship, but France, he said, "cannot negotiate under the menace of violence and on the basis of a one-sided violation of freely exchanged signatures."

Violent Denunciation

Although the French Government's declaration to Parliament today was less intransigent than M. Sarraut's speech of Sunday, it vigorously denounced Germany's unilateral move and presented detailed refutation of the reasons which Herr Hitler gave for his action. Repeating France's claim that the Franco-Soviet pact conforms absolutely to the League Covenant, he reaffirmed France's offer to submit that pact to the Hague court, as well as her willingness to arbitrate any problem separating France and Germany.

Citing the Saar as an instance of a thorny Franco-German problem which had received a peaceful and satisfactory solution through negotiation and international action, M. Sarraut reproached Herr Hitler for his failure to choose the same method for the Rhineland issue. He recalled that after declaring that the Saar was the last problem separating France from Germany, Herr Hitler has since proceeded twice to violent unilateral denunciations of treaties.

The official conferees were British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Italian Ambassador Vittorio Cerruti and Premier Paul Van Zeeland of Belgium, in addition to the French Foreign Minister M. Flandin, and Premier Sarraut. There were 22 experts and advisers in attendance with the conferees and it was announced that the experts will continue their conferences at Paris for the next day or two. They will prepare data for the Council session at Geneva on Friday.

Deadlock Broken

Thus, today's discussions in Paris appear to have made some progress—slight, but appreciable—toward breaking the deadlock of France's intransgent resistance to Germany's violent re-occupation of the Rhineland. The British attitude that ne-

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Save the Postmasters

Norris Wants a System That Works Just as the Army and Navy Does, Merit Where Merit Is Due and Tenure Assured

The Spoils System
Second of Six Articles

By **Richard L. Strout**
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Suppose the United States Army were run like the United States Post Office . . . what a clamor there would be, suddenly, for the merit system!

Imagine, just for a minute, that the two big government services were actually reversed—America's greatest fighting machine and America's biggest state-managed industry—consider how the potential methods employed in the Post Office would work out if applied to the army.

Would Not Hit Privates

To begin with, of course, the United States would have to get a new general staff, every time there was a change of political administrations in Washington! That would be the first effect of applying present-day post office spoils methods to the army.

In the post office, to be sure, the 20,000 Fourth Class postmasters—with jobs paying $1000 or less—are today partially protected by the merit system. But the other postmasters, and there are 25,000 of them, are politically appointed. The equivalent in the army would be to throw out all the generals, colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants and petty officers, the men who do the leading and planning, with every change of parties.

It is recalled that in Great Britain, where the nonpartisan civil service is completely outside of politics, only about 100 governmental posts actually changed hands when the Labor Party succeeded the Conservatives. It was a revolution, but the British civil service was spared.

Americans frequently do not realize that just such a splendid system exists today in their own Government in a number of departments, the army for one. When Mr. Roosevelt succeeded Mr. Hoover only a relatively few army jobs changed hands. There was a new Secretary of War, of course, but the army itself was left intact.

System Norris Wants

That is precisely the system that Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska, hero of the civil service reform fight, would institute in the politically bedeviled post office. He has introduced a bill to take the Postmaster General out of politics; he would be given a nonpartisan status like the present controller general. The post office is the Government's biggest business, says Senator Norris, and it should be run as a business. The Postmaster General would have a term of 10 or 15 years, under his proposal. What a smile that bill caused in Congress, when it was introduced! Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, chairman of the Post Office Committee, and spearhead of most of the recent spoils raids, bitterly opposed the idea.

Just Political Generals

But to return again for a minute to the conception of a politically-run army. Army officers would find

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Boston News Today:

WPA Drama Situation Is "Mess," Says Washington
State Department Declines to Advise Pi Eta Players
"Bossy" Gillis Refuses to Obey Supreme Court
1100 Protest Teachers' Oath at State House
Early Morning Fog Grips Boston, Halts Ships
German Vessel on Fire, Towed to Army Base

These and many other interesting stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Italians Vision New Taxes In Addition to Lengthy List

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italians are speculating about new taxes which it is recognized will be necessary to meet the heavy expenditure of the war in Ethiopia and the upkeep of a large army at home.

It is estimated that by May next the Italian Government will have spent something like 10,000,000,000 lire, or more than $800,000,000 at current rates, on the Ethiopian War and its preparation. For some time rumors have been in circulation that the Government is contemplating a new capital levy.

New Capital Levy

It is believed that a new capital levy would provide for the payment of 10 per cent of cash holdings of the value of bonds and shares and of the estimated value of furniture and other goods. The estimation of values would be made by the fiscal authorities and special inspectors would be entrusted to make the necessary enquiries.

The Italian people are already very heavily taxed and the new capital levy certainly would not be a popular measure. It may be taken for granted, however, that the people would accept it with discipline and in that spirit of self-sacrifice of which they have given, especially in recent times, manifold proofs.

25 Different Taxes

The trouble with Italian taxation is not with the rates imposed as much as with the extraordinarily large number of taxes in operation in this country. Here is a list of the most generally applied taxes:

1. Land.
2. Supplementary land tax.
3. Agrarian contribution.
4. Vineyards.
5. Buildings.
6. Supplementary on buildings.
7. Contribution to Fascist Syndicates.
8. Sojourn tax (this applies to all persons, Italian or foreign, not born in the commune and not exempted under some other heading).
9. Government income tax.
10. Supplementary government income tax.
11. Communal income tax.
12. Provincial income tax.
13. Complementary income tax.
14. Chamber of Commerce.
15. Patrimonial.
16. Bachelors.
17. Tenancy.
18. Pianofortes.
19. Billiards.
20. Certificates (driving and teaching licenses, professional degrees, etc.).
21. Licenses to sell or practice.
22. Cattle and horses.
23. Dogs.
24. Maids and servants.
25. Signboards.

And, in Addition

In addition to these there are taxes on automobiles and bicycles, machinery of all kinds, on radios, on coffee-machines, cigarette lighters and playing cards. Besides these charges there are government taxes on electric light, gas, water and telephone.

Finally, there are taxes paid to the provinces and communes.

The lot of the Italian taxayer is not a happy one.

Check by Postmen Shows Big Increase In Detroit Rentals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—When it comes to the matter of municipal housing, the Government does not have to send out research specialists to make a survey. The postman can make it.

This was disclosed when Postmaster Roscoe B. Huston revealed the results of the annual survey of the Detroit Postal Area, which in addition to the city proper includes Highland Park, Hamtramck, Grosse Pointe's villages, River Rouge, Ecorse, Lincoln Park and Ferndale. The mail carriers, on their house-to-house march, found only 4211 residential vacancies or only 1 per cent of the total number of housing units in the area.

The announcement brought alarm to Detroiters with the knowledge that 99 per cent of all available homes in the area were occupied. However, reflective of the revival of industry was the report that of the 230 vacant factories a year ago, 122 have been occupied, a reduction of 53 per cent.

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Austria Looks for New Backer With Italy Busy in Ethiopia; Hitler Silent on 'Anschluss'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 10—A big question mark about Austria punctuates Adolf Hitler's offer last week end to negotiate non-aggression pacts with her neighbors on the west and east. Apparently Herr Hitler deliberately excluded Austria and Czechoslovakia from the list of those with whom he is ready to make friends and Europe is wondering why.

For some weeks before the Hitler coup in the Rhineland panic-mongers have been exceptionally busy over Austria. They have, of course, had quite a lot of grist to play with. The trips of Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, Archduke Otto of Hapsburg, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Dr. Egon Berger-Waldenegg, have all helped to supply it. Prominent men cannot go around the capitals of Europe and have secret talks with other prominent men without arousing comment. And when these men are the rulers of a rather shaky keystone in the arch of European peace comment is apt to become a little excited.

Austria Looks Afield

Actually, what has been happening is simply that the Austrian Government, finding its main prop, Italy, in a state of unstable equilibrium, has been forced to look around for some other visible means of support lest it should be thrown out of office.

A similar situation a few years ago nearly led to serious trouble. There was on that occasion a real tussle between Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler for control of Austria.

The campaign of bombs, leaflets and propaganda carried on by the Austrian National Socialists with the help of comrades in Germany culminated in a rebellion and the assassination of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss in 1934. At that time all was prepared in Munich for a kind of "Jameson raid" into Austria. But at the last moment, the German raid, unlike the one in South Africa, was called off by Chancellor Hitler in the face of a large concentration of Italian troops on the Brenner Pass. Benito Mussolini had won. From that day on, he was the real ruler of Austria—until he started the Ethiopian war.

Troops Withdrawn

Today, there are few Italian troops on the Brenner. They are needed elsewhere. Nor is there any money from Italian secret funds to help bolster up Italian influence in Austria. Il Duce's chief Austrian henchman, Prince von Starhemberg, although apparently unassailable as Dictator, sees his private army, the Heimwehr, slipping away. Not only is the balance of power between himself and Chancellor Schuschnigg imperceptibly shifting, but unless the present governmental coalition gains fresh patronage, both at home and abroad, it is in serious danger of losing its job.

What a chance for Germany!—say the panic-mongers. Perhaps. Nevertheless, it is obvious that since 1934 Germany has given up trying to coerce Austria. She is content to play a waiting game. Her rearmament program is not finished, she has no allies and no money and she believes that sooner or later Austria is bound to fall in her lap. After all, until 1866, Austria was a member—the leading member—of the German Federation. Prussia at that time was outside.

Miscalculations Possible

It is quite in the cards, of course, that Herr Hitler and his advisers have miscalculated. In this case, there will be a grave possibility of war some years hence when they find out their mistake. But if they are right they certainly have no need to go to war to get Austria. They have only to be strong enough to make it unwise for others to go on keeping Germany and Austria apart.

Meanwhile, however, now that the Italian reed is bruised, and is even in some danger of breaking, the rulers of Austria are trying to strike up a friendship with the Little Entente. Czechoslovakia would be glad to help. So would Roumania, though less enthusiastically.

The third partner in the Little Entente, Yugoslavia, is decidedly skeptical, believing that an Austro-German union is in the long run inevitable and that it is not good policy to try to stop an avalanche, even if it is a slow one. Yugoslavia also sees more trade coming to her if her second-best customer, Germany, swallows Austria. And she has less fear of German expansionist aims in the Balkans than she has of Italy's ambitions in that direction.

Out of Step

Thus the members of the Little Entente are definitely out of step on the question of Austria. This had enlarged the field of newspaper conjecture and had given a boost to panic-mongering in this first quarter of 1936.

A good deal of the press excitement of recent weeks has arisen out of the attempts to compose the differences between Austria and Yugoslavia.

Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia has been especially busy in this connection. After a preliminary visit to Paris he went to Belgrade to see if he could find a bridge between the Yugoslav capital and Vienna. He has not even got his foundations laid so far—but he is still trying.

One of the troubles about all efforts at Central European co-operation, however, is that they have as their background, not the needs of the countries concerned, but the diplomatic rivalries of the Great Powers. The present negotiations, in particular, are under the shadow of Franco-German rivalry.

France Gets Busy

During the whole of 1935, France, by virtue of the secret agreement between Benito Mussolini of Italy and Pierre Laval of France, left central Europe rather severely alone. Today, under Pierre Etienne Flandin as Foreign Minister, France is busy making up for lost time. This involves repairing the rents which had appeared in the meantime in the Little Entente and generally trying to extend the sphere of French diplomatic influence.

The result has been not merely renewed discussions about Danubian pacts, guarantees of Austrian independence, mutual assistance pacts and "elucidations" of Article XVI of the League Covenant, but much talk abou the "encirclement" of Germany.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that there is no encirclement of Germany.

Hitler's Coup

The events which followed Adolf Hitler's dramatic and unexpected denunciation of the Locarno—manifested in Britain's readiness to negotiate and the Netherlands' unwillingness to give up her traditional neutrality—provide ample evidence to the contrary.

No doubt Germany today has few friends. No doubt too that certain governments would like to put her in a strait-jacket. But the interests of her neighbors are too multifarious—and too contradictory—to permit any real encirclement.

Some of her neighbors are more rigidly opposed than others to any change in their own boundaries. But few of them are so set today as they were ten years ago against allowing the boundaries of their associates to be modified.

But the question of change is scarcely yet acute. The uneasiness in central Europe has not been concerned with changes in the territorial status quo. It has been mainly concerned, as we have seen, in readjusting the props under the political status quo in Austria. There is no reason to suppose this shoring-up process cannot be carried through.

For Permanent Peace

Some day a more drastic reconstruction will be necessary, and both Italy and Germany will have to take part in it, if the change is to be accomplished peacefully. But that is a matter for the future. At the moment Italy, in spite of her East African and financial preoccupations, is still inertly strong enough to prevent Austria from slipping quite out of her grasp. But she is not strong enough to build up a new Central European combination. The Little Entente is as yet too divided to push Italy out of Austria and take her place. And Germany is content to bide her time.

Thus, the busy diplomatic marches and counter-marches in Central Europe during the first quarter of 1936 have largely canceled one another out. The one concrete fact which has emerged is the temporary eclipse of Archduke Otto.

Otto Loses Out

During 1935, the prospects of a Hapsburg restoration became much brighter. With the help of the Vatican, Otto gained much support, not only in Austria and Hungary but also in Rome and Paris. Today, the Vatican has ceased to urge Otto's claims—at any rate for the time being.

The reason for this change is not to be found in Otto's dramatic trip to Paris to prevent Prince von Starhemberg from pawning the Hapsburg birthright. It is the more fundamental fact that the Little Entente is still united in opposing the restoration and that the Vatican is at present more interested in building up its influence in Central Europe on less controversial lines.

The Vatican has given its blessing to Czech-Austrian co-operation. How far a real hook-up can be achieved between these two predominantly Roman Catholic states is the big question mark in Central Europe today.

Hodza's Big Task

Premier Hodza, who is himself a Slovak Protestant, is trying to bring Austria under the wing of the Little Entente. Simultaneously, other influences are at work trying to bring Czechoslovakia into the orbit of Italy. Just around the corner are the Hapsburg supporters anxious to give Central Europe an orbit of its own by attracting to a Czech-Austrian nucleus, the various other Roman Catholic elements such as the Croats in Yugoslavia and the Hungarians in Roumania as well as in Hungary itself. This, of course, means the disruption not merely of the Little Entente but of two out of the three states composing it. Such an eventuality is not at the moment perceptible on the map.

For the immediate present it is necessary to await the result of Premier Hodza's attempts to compose the differences between Austria and Yugoslavia. If he succeeds—and he may now that the claims of the Hapsburgs are no longer being pressed by the Vatican—Austria will go into what geographically and economically is the right direction. Hungary would be obliged to follow suit, modifying very materially, her demands for frontier revision.

Success involves undoubted sacrifices on the part not only of the Little Entente, but of all the states in Central Europe. It also involves abandonment of the anti-German bias imparted to it under the influence of France. Granted these two provisos and a cessation of panic mongering, it should be possible to bring the present chaos in Central Europe into something that begins to look like order.

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Ruttledge Party Starts New Mt. Everest Climb

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They're Off on Another Climb

The Advance Guard of Another Expedition (the Fifth) to Scale the Heights of Mt. Everest. Mrs. Humphreys Was Understood to Be Accompanying the Party as Far as Darjeeling, India

English explorers numbering 12 begin another perilous adventure in effort to scale world's highest peak.

DARJEELING, India, March 10 (AP)—The 1936 British Mt. Everest expedition, led by Hugh Ruttledge, left here yesterday to conquer the world's highest mountain.

The party will stop over at Kalimpong, 30 miles away, until next Sunday, when it will set off on the "last great adventure on earth."

Across the bleak plains of Tibet the expedition will march on a five-week trek to the base of the Himalayan monarch—the highest point on earth still untrod by man—and begin the final assault in May.

Hopes of success have been greatly buoyed by the prediction of high priests here that the expedition will be favored by good weather—a vital matter to the 12 British adventurers in their climb up the 29,004-foot peak.

Reaching giant North Col at 23,000 feet about May 21, they will await favorable weather for the series of final assaults, which will be made by four successive two-man teams.

Paris Fails to Win England's Support

(Continued from Page 1)

gotiations with Berlin is necessary, has not pleased Paris, but it has nevertheless impressed the French Government. Combined with Britain's assurances of loyalty to her Locarno pledges in the case of "actual attack" on France or Belgium, it seems to have begun to have the effect of softening French irritation.

In the words of M. Sarraut, "France is as firmly resolved as ever to fight at Geneva for defence of the League's collective security system based on the sanctity of treaties."

Secret Troop Movements

But while the Locarno powers have been discussing today what to do in the face of Adolf Hitler's remilitarization of the Rhineland, important movements of French troops along the eastern frontier have been taking place.

It is reliably stated in fact that the garrisons of frontier forts are already practically up to their full wartime strength and that strong forces are in position to the rear of the fortifications.

It is emphasized here that these movements are purely defensive and that although Article II of the Locarno Treaty as interpreted by France gives the French the right to occupy the Rhineland in the event of German violation of the demilitarized zone there is no intention of doing so. The French say, however, that they are obliged to take these measures in view of the large numbers of German troops which have gone into the demilitarized zone.

Details of French troop movements are naturally kept secret but there is good reason to believe that they are on an extensive scale.

Sanctions Face Test Before League Council; Opinion Sharply Split

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 10—With the fateful meeting of the League Council looming nearer, Geneva is debating whether sanctions such as the French demand can legally be taken against Germany.

It should be said at once that while there will be verbal condemnation of Germany there is considerable opposition to further action. Negotiations are regarded as the more useful method. Similar treatment also was requested for Italy.

Call Under Locarno

The appeal of France and Belgium is not under any specific article of the Covenant but under Article IV of the Locarno Treaty. It would appear that strictly interpreted the assembling of German troops in the Rhineland may be regarded as equivalent to an act of aggression justifying immediate individual action. If the matter is referred to the Council, as provided for in the treaty, it is empowered to make whatever recommendations it considers proper, if there is unanimity.

Therefore, apart from the general powers of the Council, the Locarno agreement, it is held, does envisage sanctions.

Legal Objections

Under the Covenant itself, however, juridic doubts arise. Last April after Germany's repudiation of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, a committee sat to consider a more effective organization for collective security. Although economic and financial measures against the violator of engagements who stops short of war are regarded as possible some legal objections were expressed.

The most appropriate procedure, according to the experts, is for the Council merely to state that there is a violation and to leave it to the parties to adopt what measures they think proper.

Contrary Views

But it is obvious that there is a strong contrast between the British and the French view. The British are for negotiations with Germany—the French are against. The French are for sanctions—the British are against.

The position of Italy is equivocal. It is prepared to support France in verbal manifestation but it is not expected to vote for sanctions against Germany after protesting against the treatment to which it has itself been subjected.

Italo-Reich Understanding

Moreover, despite all denials and subtle moves, it is believed by many that there was connivance between Italy and Germany. That both nations should fall under the ban of the League at the same moment is to advantage of them both. It is calculated that while Germany will again escape with the passing of a strongly worded resolution, Italy will benefit by French disappointment and by the general sense that there are inequalities in the application of League pressure according to the sympathies of Great Britain.

Sanctions Will Be Relaxed

Even though there is no formal abandonment of sanctions, the sentiment is widely expressed that there will be, in view of the Italian consent to negotiate and in view of the League attitude toward Germany, considerable relaxing of the existing sanctions.

At any rate, Italy means to profit by its reappearance in a major role on the European scene.

Gold Payment on Bonds Fought Out in Court

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Abrogation of gold promises in government bonds was fought out in court again today, with Robert A. Taft, son of the former President, calling the action unconstitutional and federal counsel contending he sought to enforce a non-existent "pound of flesh" provision.

Mr. Taft personally argued before the Court of Claims his suit to collect $1.07 in interest on a $50 liberty bond which the Treasury called before maturity but refused to pay in gold. An appeal to the Supreme Court, which held in a previous test that nullification of the gold clause in government bonds was invalid but that the plaintiff had shown no actual damage, may be taken eventually.

Berlin Likes London Attitude on Rhineland

(Continued from Page 1)

action must ultimately lead to disaster for the whole of Europe.

The further point which arises is that sanctions would only be the means to an end, namely, to compel Germany to withdraw her troops from the Rhineland and then to find a new basis for negotiations. Proper functioning of the so-called Stresa Front, plus Russia, against Germany could certainly compel this country to withdraw its troops, but here it is believed that such unity does not exist.

To the argument that the prestige of the League of Nations demands at least some economic sanctions, the Frankfurter Zeitung today answers that if the League had been awake to its prestige at the proper time, then it would have removed the anomaly of the Rhineland zone long ago and prevented any alliance on policy injurious to its real character. The question now is not securing prestige for the former League of Nations, but the creation of a new and better League, that paper says.

Germany has received the text of the French note to the League and also the official invitation from the Secretary of the League inquiring whether Germany wishes to send a representative to the League Council meeting on Friday. But it is generally considered that Germany will not accept.

Nationalizing of Rivers Denied

The reports that Germany has already nationalized those rivers which now enjoy an international status under the Versailles Treaty are stated to be premature. At the same time it is generally believed that Germany will proceed to such a step in the near future, since this issue is another in which Germany feels that its sovereignty has been violated and that such a situation cannot be tolerated. The moment, however, is regarded as inopportune. One of the rivers is the Oder and this concerns Poland with whom Germany is on friendly terms.

Job Seekers Prod Philadelphia Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 9—A large delegation of Republican committeemen who have not yet received the jobs they expected in return for "doorbell pulling" in last fall's election caught up with Mayor S. Davis Wilson after two days of ranging the City Hall corridors.

"How about it?" they said in effect.

Parrying their attack he told them: "The Republican organization and the Civil Service Commission have tied my hands. The Civil Service Commission has not yet approved provisional appointments I made two months ago. If the Republican organization will furnish me with lists, I can fill the positions within 10 days."

Other announcements made by the Mayor were to the effect that on March 16 public hearings will be held to determine whether new provisional appointments are to be exempt from the Civil Service. Altogether more than 1000 new jobs will be made available to unemployed Republican division committeemen and 1000 additional persons are to be placed on the city's pension lists.

Shaw Interviewed, American Style, At Hollywood; Masters Situation

LOS ANGELES, March 10 (AP)—George Bernard Shaw, wit and champion hyperbolic insulter, has met his match.

Arriving on their world tour, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw sought out a quiet spot in a hotel dining room.

An earnest young man popped up before the surprised Mr. Shaw, and gargled:

"I'm Timothy Glutzspiegel—reporter from a Hollywood film paper—got to get an interview from you."

"I saw all the reporters I'm going to see down at the train," Mr. Shaw said, annoyed.

"But that was old stuff you gave them—you only repeat yourself—"

"What—what, why you—"

"I've got to get this interview. My paper will fire me if I don't.

"What business of mine is it if you get fired? Now we're about to have lunch—"

"Thanks, I'm not hungry."

"Nobody asked you to eat."

By this time, a dangerous light had appeared in Mrs. Shaw's eye.

"What's this about these English producers making star raids on our Hollywood talent?" the interviewer demanded. "Where'd they get the money—did the English Government subsidize the English studios?"

"Why do American editors persist in misusing the word subsidize?" Mr. Shaw interjected.

"May I have a glass of that tomato juice?" the reporter reached, but thought better of it.

"What about persecution in Mexico?" he asked.

"I didn't know there was any."

"You ought to keep up with current events better than that." Mr. Shaw dropped his fork.

"I make current events," he exploded. "Do you realize I've given you the longest interview I've given in months? And naturally, you'll go and add something to it in your paper.

"Ever hear of Vince Barnett?" asked the young man.

"Oh, you mean that—that ribber—that insulter? Yes."

"Well, meet him."

Mr. Shaw held up his hands and laughed heartily. He shook hands with Hollywood's premier jokester.

Tents Made to Stand 100 Miles an Hour Wind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Although the tents which are to house the new Everest climbers at the three highest camps, Camp V, VI and VII, will have to stand up to 100 miles-an-hour winds, they weigh only 11 pounds each. Their maker, Mr. R. Burns of Manchester, has incorporated many new ideas.

Spacing themselves automatically, the tents are almost self-erecting, calling upon the climber merely to insert the poles and tie down.

Previously, difficulty has been experienced in communication between the occupants of adjoining tents, who may be isolated from each other for days owing to blizzards. These tents, however, will be pitched end to end, and by fastening together, one inside the other, two sleeves 18 inches in diameter, a circular tunnel, said to be completely proof against the elements, allows the occupants to move from one tent to the other.

To make them easily identifiable, the top tents are gaily colored in red, green, cream and blue. With a removable shutter between, the tent windows are made of two layers of mosquito netting, while in order to secure ventilation each tent has a duralumin chimney fitted with a revolving cowl.

Eight eiderdown suits have been taken by the expedition as counters to the intense cold they will meet.

New Regime Honors Old in Paraguay

(Continued from Page 1)

cial legislation and a program of agrarian reform. Colonel Franco in his few public utterances seems to evince an interest in the welfare of the masses. But he denies any connection with or interest in Communism.

There has been much interest in the Paraguayan revolution in the Latin - American press. The link which bound Paraguay to Argentina seems to have been broken and the new turn of events in this part of the world may mean a new alignment of nations in South America's southern sections. There may come international complications if the Franco regime should seek to free Paraguay from all foreign economic entanglements and to adopt a policy of economic nationalism such as has been adopted by other Latin-American states.

If the present revolution is the retarded appearance of a movement similar to those in other Latin-American nations after 1930, retarded and complicated by the Gran Chaco War, Paraguay will have a hard row to hoe in the coming months. But the Hispano-Guarani population of Paraguay is famous for its recuperative powers.

Diversion of Gas Tax Denounced in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Seeking a reduction in the gasoline tax, the Georgia Petroleum Industries committee recently declared in answer to the question "What Becomes of the Gasoline Tax?" that out of $17,317,888 collected by Georgia in 1935 for gasoline taxes, tag fees, mileage taxes and motor carriers' fees, only $5,603,870 was spent on Georgia highways.

In commenting upon these figures, Mr. Neil W. Printup, secretary of the committee, said: "It is evident from the figures that taxes on motorists should be reduced. Too much is going to general purposes and apparently the highway department cannot even use up the portion which is available for highway building."

Trophy for Yuletide Display

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A permanent trophy cup costing about $50 will be awarded each year for the home having the best outdoor decorations during the Christmas season, it was announced by Walter J. Cartier, superintendent of parks and recreation. W. Irving Bullard of Sherwood Avenue, winner of the 1935 Christmas decorating contest, has returned the check he won to Mr. Cartier to help pay for a permanent trophy.

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ATLANTIC CITY

New Anglo-Egyptian Alliance Sought at Cairo Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, March 10—After five attempts to put Anglo-Egyptian relations on a definite basis, negotiations have begun here in earnest for what is confidently believed will be a final and successful effort.

Both countries are anxious to regularize a situation, the abnormality of which has caused constant friction and frequent misunderstandings in the past. Although Great Britain renounced its wartime protectorate by recognizing in 1922 Egypt's independence, four points were reserved for subsequent settlement, namely, the safeguard of British imperial communications, the defense of Egypt against foreign aggression, the protection of foreign interests including minorities, and the status of the Sudan.

Every Party Represented

England's insistence in recent years on dealing only with a truly representative body has at last resulted in politically-torn Egypt constructing a united front. For the first time in the history of modern politics here, a delegation has been formed in which every important party is represented.

Numerically the Wafdist party has a clear majority with seven members including the president, Nahas Pasha, out of 13. It is believed that this majority over all other parties would probably be the parliamentary position, were elections to be held today. In any case, it was only on this understanding that the Wafd consented to permit the cooperation of others in treaty-making.

The British Government is insisting, in the first place, that the most pressing problems, the military clauses and the status of the Sudan shall be dealt with as a necessary preliminary to the full consideration of the proposed treaty of alliance.

Protection Still Needed

As regards the former, the British argument rests on the presumption that Egypt, left to her own resources in an international crisis, would be incapable of protecting her independence. The need of protection, combined with her geographical situation, on the line of British communications with the East, is held to provide suitable ground for an understanding to the mutual benefit of both nations. As long as armaments figure largely in national affairs this aspect cannot be glossed over, and consequently the British have appointed a strong team of strategists to assist in the deliberations.

As to the status of the Sudan, while there are many links between Egypt and the Sudan, British residents here hold that Egyptian interests, apart from water rights, are not strongly represented and that this could not be fundamentally altered until a large number of Egyptians chose to make it their home. As the Sudan used to be considered a place of banishment, and as it is comparatively a poor country, the reluctance of the Egyptians to go there willingly is comprehensible. Meanwhile, it is held by British observers here that the question of Egypt's water rights in the Sudan are fully protected by the Nile Water Agreement of 1925.

Debate on Adviser

In connection with the protection of foreign interests, the question of the capitulation concerns mainly European nations other than Great Britain, though it is believed that, were a form of the present mixed courts maintained under the supervision of a foreign adviser their objections to the abolition of their capitulatory rights would be overcome. The question whether this adviser should be of British or another nationality is expected to be closely debated.

The matter of the capitulations has many side issues which have been used in the past to justify foreign opposition, and it is expected that close collaboration between England and Egypt will be necessary in order to persuade foreign interests and Egyptian minorities that their common rights are not jeopardized by abolition of the capitulatory system. In this connection greater freedom to impose taxes on all residents of Egypt is regarded as essential as in the past the foreign powers have so opposed direct taxes on their nationals that such are payable only by property owners. As a result, the Egyptian Government is compelled to raise revenue largely by indirect taxes, such as customs, which naturally tends to hamper foreign trade.

Although formal opening of the negotiations took place on March 2, the Moslem holiday, Kourban Bairam, made it impossible to begin serious conversations until today.

Negotiator

The negotiations on the British side are in the hands of Sir Miles Lampson, the High Commissioner. Other members of the delegation are: Mr. David V. Kelly, Mr. H. L. d'A. Hopkinson and Mr. W. A. Smart of the Residency staff.

Admiral Sir William Fisher, comcander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Fleet; Gen. Sir George Weir, commanding the British troops in Egypt, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham are acting in an advisory capacity for the respective services.

The Egyptian team is as follows: seven Wafdists, Nashas Pasha, Makram Ebeid, Wasef Ghali Pasha, Ahmed Maher Pasha, Osman Moharram Pasha, Fahmoud Nokrashi Bey, Ahmed Hamdy Seif el-Masr; one Liberal ex-Prime Minister, Mohammad Mahmoud Pasha; one Independent, Hafez Afifi Pasha; two members of the Shaab, or Popular Party, Ismail Sidki Pasha, a former Prime Minister, and Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha; one Dissident Wafdist, Ali El Hamsy Pasha, and one member of the Ittehadist, or Palace Party, Hilmi Issa Pasha.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

many knows how serious they would be, despite protestations by some enthusiasts of ability to hold out 40 years. But Berlin does not expect a Geneva front sufficiently united to impose sanctions.

Germany has been invited to attend the Friday Council meeting, but is not expected to accept.

Espionage—German Convicted by English Court

London (AP)—A sentence of four years' imprisonment has been imposed upon Dr. Hermann Gortz, German lawyer, after he was convicted of espionage by a jury which included two women.

Sketching secret airdromes in these days when Europe is filled with "spy scares" was termed by the judge an "offense which must be dealt with seriously by any country." Dr. Gortz was charged with violating the Official Secrets Act.

Stratosphere—Balloonists Study Sky's Own Light

Moscow (AP)—The safe landing of a substratosphere balloon which carried two Soviet natural scientists on a flight to determine whether the sky has its own greenish oxygen light, independent of the sun, is reported in dispatches from the Vladimir district of Moscow Province.

The balloonists claimed to have reached an altitude of 10,000 meters (32,808 feet), the highest ever attained by a balloon of 2200 cubic meters capacity

I. A. Khvostikoff of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and his flight companion, B. I. Romanoff of the State Optical Institute, obtained 15 spectrograms, which were immediately taken to developing rooms.

Canada—Pensions for Blind Proposed

Ottawa (AP)—Pensions for the blind moved a step closer realization when the Canadian Government promised to study the feasibility of extending the Old-Age Pension Act to sightless men and women over the age of 40. At the same time, Finance Minister Dunning said it was improbable that legislation would be passed this year.

Without opposition, the House of Commons passed a resolution proposed by Liguori Lacombe, Quebec Liberal, urging the Government to consider seasonal tariffs. Grote Stirling, British Columbia Conservative, said that the Canadian-American trade treaty precluded application of seasonal tariffs; but the Finance Minister disagreed with him.

Greece—Tsaldaris Asked to Form Cabinet

Athens—Parties of the Greek Republican and Liberal Left, with control of the Government in their grasp, let it slip to the Monarchists, by reason of internal divisions. The Venizelist leader, Themistokles Sophoulis, notified King George II, recently restored monarch, of his failure to form a Cabinet, due to Liberal opposition. King George, the Associated Press adds, then called in the Monarchist leader, Panayoti Tsaldaris.

But the rapidly changing political scene may again shift to the Left. Already the revival of Liberal elements under the restored monarchy provides a paradox, since it was the Royalists who brought about restoration, and the Leftists who fought it. Parties of the Left, despite their apparent disunity, still control a majority of seats in Parliament.

Tardieu—Quits French Parliament Over Trends

Belfort, France (AP)— André Tardieu, former French Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has often expressed disgust with the present political trends in the country, has announced his withdrawal from Parliament. M. Tardieu, who is often spoken of as a Fascist, said in a letter to the voters of his district:

"The political system of our country is neither tolerable for the nation nor capable of improvement by parliamentary methods."

Poland—Antisemitic Outbreaks Reported

Warsaw (AP)—Two persons were killed and several injured in fights at Przytyk, near Radom, a center of anti-Semitic agitation, which was reported to have resulted in wrecking of the business of 600 Jewish tradesmen.

Three thousand five hundred Warsaw students, who ejected their Jewish fellow students and had barricaded themselves in the Polytechnic School since Sunday morning, refused to leave until the school fees were lowered.

Lobby—Committee Called to Account in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Use of a "dragnet" subpoena by the Black Lobby Committee to obtain private and corporation telegrams from communications companies' files brought a Senate demand upon the Federal Communications Commission to report on its connection, if any, with the committee's activity.

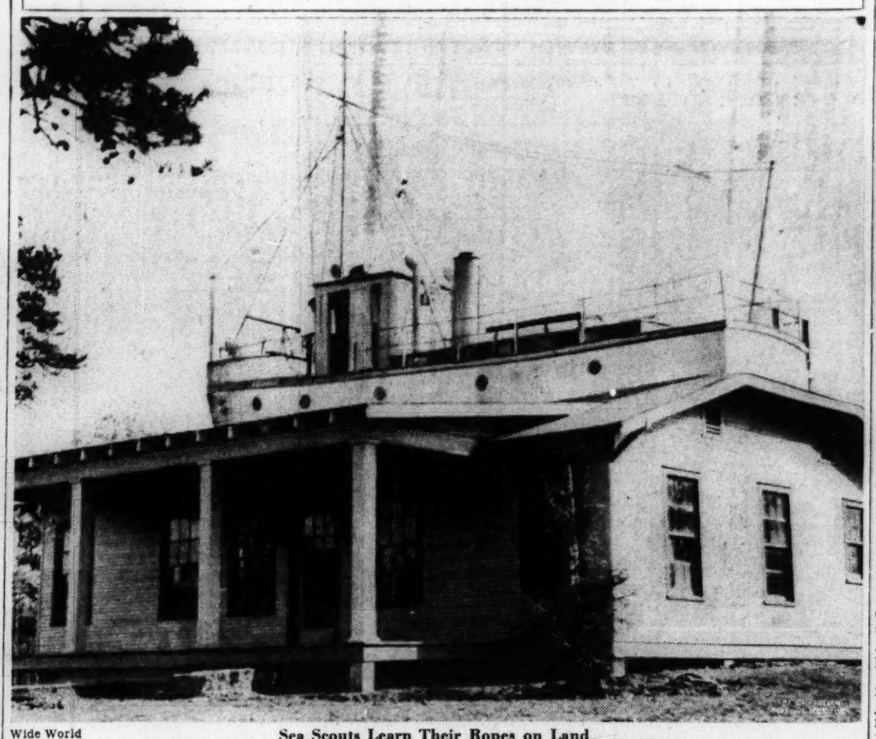
In debate, Senator Steiwer (D) of Oregon admitted that the Black Committee had used the same form of subpoena employed in the congressional investigation of the Louisiana Contested Election Case in 1876. He said the "dragnet" subpoena had never been tested in the courts. Senator Black (D) of Alabama defended the course of his committee.

G.O.P.—Committeeman Joins Landon

Washington (AP)—John Hamilton resigned yesterday as executive assistant to Henry Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, to become national organizer for the volunteer committee working for the presidential nomination of Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas.

Mr. Hamilton will retain his positions as national committeeman from Kansas and general counsel for the National Committee. His resignation is effective March 15.

Ship That Never Goes to Sea



Wide World

Sea Scouts Learn Their Ropes on Land

Sea Scout Crew No. 103, at Fort Oglethorpe, Tennessee, will not have to don slickers, sou'westers and sea boots when they go on deck, unless there is a sudden shower, because their ship although an exact reproduction of a government coast guard cutter is perched high and dry atop the crew's headquarters building. The ship is equipped with lifeboats, radio apparatus and a one-pounder gun.

Judiciary Is Held Responsible For World Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—If American "institutions" are in danger, it is because of "the refusal of the judiciary to see that the world moves on," in the opinion of Judge Martin T. Manton, senior member of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second District.

Judge Manton, in an address radiocast over the National Broadcasting System here March 8, held that Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes showed the way the judiciary should interpret the needs of the nation today, declaring he had proved that the "Constitution, "if sympathetically interpreted," was "adequate to solve any vibrant social and economic questions which arise in the course of our history." It was on the occasion of the ninety-fifth anniversary of Justice Holmes' natal day.

The frequent dissents by Justice Holmes from "conservative" majority opinion of the United States Supreme Court demonstrated, Judge Manton declared, that "questions of constitutional interpretation depend as much on the prejudice of the judge as on fixed canons of interpretation."

"The conflict now rife between the forces of reaction and progress in the judicial and political spheres is not new by any means," he declared. "His (Justice Holmes) masterly dissents from the majority opinions during his long honorable career on the bench show that he could not always see eye-to-eye with his more conservative colleagues on important questions of constitutional law and policy.

"It is around the liberalism of Mr. Justice Holmes that progressives of all shades of opinion should gather. He was a liberal, yet he was not a radical; he was a dissenter, yet he was not destructive. His dissents show that it is possible to hold two views of the Constitution; the view of reaction and the view of progress; that is all a matter of preconceptions, of social and economic prejudices."

Judge Manton is a Democrat.

Brooklyn Judge Helps Boys Find Jobs to Earn Pin Money

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—Because a busy judge wanted to reduce the temptations of jobless young people, an experiment is being tried in Brooklyn under which Boy Scouts are given odd jobs to keep them busy in their idle time, and to give them an opportunity to earn things for themselves and learn the value of money. More than 30 boys have already been placed.

Looking down from his bench, Judge Nathan Sweedler, of the New York Municipal Court, originator of the plan, said he saw scores of young men losing valuable hours and, even adopting an attitude of dependence upon others by relying on parents for spending money. In some instances lack of everyday necessities at home led to petty thievery. In other cases, he said, promising boys were restricted in their development through lack of more than enough funds at home to keep the family off welfare lists.

Took On Added Duties

Thus, he said he decided to take on the extra-judicial duty of self-appointed employment agency under his duties as chairman of the Civic Service Committee, Brooklyn Council, Boy Scouts of America.

"The situations brought to my attention through the activities of idle youth," said Judge Sweedler, "set me thinking. "And I decided to see what might be done toward finding work for these boys after school and on Saturdays.

"Just by letting it be known that I could supply some fine upstanding young workers, people who needed help began to send in requests, and we have had surprisingly good results."

During Christmas holidays through the Judge's efforts 40 boys were put to work. Many of these jobs he says have since played out, but as the number of requests for workers increases, there is an ever-mounting number of boys to fill them.

Could Place Many More

"Of course," he said, "we could place many more if the jobs were available."

Judge Sweedler's voice had a proud ring in it when he described how Brooklyn Boy Scouts like to work and how they did well whatever came along. Some of the boys have cared for children while mother went shopping or to the theater; other Scouts have distributed advertising circulars; several work in Brooklyn restaurants, and one operates an elevator in a small factory.

"The aims of the Boy Scout organization are to develop character, establish steady practical habits and to equip boys for the right kind of future citizenship," he continued.

What Better Way?

"What better way is there to instill a sense of responsibility and to teach the value of a dollar than to have them work and earn some money?

"Such a program encourages a constructive attitude of independence and self-reliance. It is a good antidote for the dangerous effects of the dole. It also teaches boys to practice economy and thrift in their personal affairs."

There are 15,000 Boy Scouts in Brooklyn, and among them are many well-trained workers, Judge Sweedler said. He stressed that they were especially fitted to run errands, perform chores, act as messengers and make themselves generally useful.

"We have still another reason for putting these boys at work," he added. "We want Brooklyn people to know what fine young men the Scouts are. Boy Scouts are honest, courteous and trustworthy. When people realize this, Scouting will receive more of the support it deserves as the world's largest youth movement."

Expedition to Seek Relics in Nicaragua

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, president of the American Anthropological Association and curator of primitive art at the Brooklyn Museum left here March 8 to head a two months' expedition to Nicaragua to collect historic and art material from what he described as "a neglected area theoretically important." He was accompanied by Mrs. Spinden, who also is an anthropologist.

Besides making drawings and plaster impression of monoliths, Dr. Spinden expects to bring back potteries and textiles made by Indians of the Chorotegan, Mosquito and Suma tribes.

The little-known land southwest of Matagalpa, where the Mosquito and Suma Indians live, and the Chorotegan relics in the Nicaraguan jungles are particular objectives of the expedition.

Supreme Court Delays Sugar Institute Ruling

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court deferred yesterday until at least next Monday its decision in the Government antitrust suit against the sugar institute.

Only one opinion was delivered. In that the right of the Government to collect taxes on 146,157 gallons of alcohol claimed by Frank Rizzo, which was seized by customs and coast guard officers from the oil barge Doris at Port Bayone, N. J., was upheld. Among the orders handed down, the court agreed to decide whether Arthur W. Cutten, noted grain trader, should be barred from the nation's markets for two years.

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Compromise Sought to Save New American Copyright Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9 — Broad legislation to revise the American copyright law and bring the United States into the International Copyright Convention of Berne is, at least temporarily, balked by one of the most involved and melodramatic congressional controversies of recent years. Writers and publishers of popular music are aligned against radio broadcasters and hotel interests, while organized labor eyes the whole proceeding suspiciously from the sidelines, and book publishers grow increasingly concerned over the future of their foreign markets.

Representative William I. Sirovich (D) of New York, chairman of the House Patents Committee, in which the bill is now pending, is providing a glittering array of popular stage and film celebrities, dramatizing the opposition to new legislation before his committee.

Threat of Retaliation

In the background is a very real and imminent threat of foreign retaliation against American writers and publishers which has so far not materialized solely because of the prospect of new legislation bringing American practice and law into conformity with that prevailing in most other countries. However, England particularly is growing impatient and there is definite possibility that unless the pending legislation is enacted at this session of Congress action will be taken.

While no formal warning has yet been served, the possible form of such retaliation may be gauged from the fact that under existing American law no English author can secure a copyright in the United States for any of his works unless he actually publishes it here. Should England apply the same treatment to American literary works, it would mean that American books and periodicals could no longer be shipped to England and sold there under copyright protection as it is at present. To retain such protection all American works offered for sale in England would have actually to be printed and published in England. At present there is a large market in England for American publications, including many of religious character.

Few Controversial Points

Legislation was originally drafted by an interdepartmental government committee after extensive hearings on all phases of the subject. Many features of their product are noncontroversial. All interested groups are in accord, for example, on the proposal to provide a single 56-year copyright term instead of a once-renewable 28-year term. They are also agreed on divisibility of copyright—a feature permitting an author or composer to sell independently magazine serial rights, movie rights, book rights, etc.

Differences occur, however, on most of the other important features. The American Society of Authors dislikes the Duffy bill — the version prepared by the interdepartmental committee and already passed by the Senate—because it fails to grant authors "automatic copyright" in the United States. Whether they will oppose final passage of the bill on this ground is not yet apparent.

ASCAP Leads Opposition

The central and most important feature of the bill has unexpectedly encountered opposition from the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. This organization, which represents primarily writers and publishers of popular songs and music, was until this year favorable to American adherence to the Berne convention, but has now shifted its position and is sponsoring an alternate copyright bill introduced by Mr. Sirovich which does not provide for such American adherence.

Explaining this opposition in a recent speech Mr. Sirovich referred particularly to conditions in Germany, holding that copyright protection would do an American author little good there since he would be unable to get much of his royalties out.

Adherence to the convention would provide automatic copyright abroad for all works copyrighted in the United States. Supporters of the original Duffy Bill and of American participation in the Berne convention point out, on the other hand, that even if royalties cannot be taken out of Germany at the present time the copyright would protect the American author against the pirating of his works. Pirating particularly of American popular music is said to be prevalent in Europe at the present time.

Point Called Irrelevant

The Duffy Bill sponsors charge that this opposition to American adherence to the Berne convention is an irrelevant issue which has been dragged in to prejudice Congress, whereas the real and only objective of the ASCAP-Sirovich group is elimination of an entirely different and unconnected feature of the bill.

Under existing law a copyright owner is allowed a minimum of $250 in statutory damages for every infringement of copyright. The interdepartmental committee provided in the Duffy Bill for removing this statutory minimum on the ground that it constitutes a dangerous and unfair threat constantly hanging over the head of every drug store, restaurant or billiard parlor in the United States which incidentally turns on a radio from time to time for the benefit of its customers.

In theory, if not necessarily in fact, the proprietor of the drug store would be liable for a $250 fine every time a piece of copyrighted music came over his radio and was heard by a customer. This seemed unfair to the drafting committee who provided in the new bill that the amount of damages allowable to the copyright owner be left to the discretion of the court.

Demand Minimum Penalty

ASCAP protests strongly against elimination of this minimum $250 penalty from the law. Their representatives insist that they do not and never would use this theoretical weapon against the corner drug store, while on the other hand it provides a very necessary deterrent to deliberate violation of copyright.

Radio, hotel, restaurant and motion picture interests are aligned heatedly on the other side of this point. They claim that ASCAP has been using the $250 penalty as a club for forcing them to pay what they insist are exorbitant license fees for the use of ASCAP music. So important is it considered to both sides that each apparently prefers no legislation to the kind the other desires.

It is this dispute more than any other which is now holding up the bill in the House. If it could be resolved, it is probable that disagreement over other points could be adjusted and legislation enacted. Therefore, while ASCAP continues to parade such celebrities as George M. Cohan and Rudy Vallee to the witness stand in the House Patents Committee, diligent efforts are being made behind the scenes to discover a fair compromise over the $250 provision. Supporters are confident it can be found.

Profit on Ice Cream Astonishes Milkmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 10—Producing two quarts of ice cream at a Pennsylvania Milk Control Board hearing in the Hotel Walton March 2, Weldon Brinton Heyburn, president of the Delaware County Milk Producers' and Consumers' Association, placed it dramatically on the table.

"All the ingredients of this ice cream, at current prices, cost the manufacturer 27 cents," he announced. Other expenses such as labor were not included.

Calling a waiter, he requested him to dish out as many portions of the size sold for 10 cents in ice cream stores, as could be obtained from the two quarts. There were 25 helpings.

"Now," said Mr. Heyburn, "the 27 cents worth of ingredients can be sold for $2.50. Do any of you dealers still say the price of cream is too high?"

At the hearing, the National Dairy Company, largest milk holding concern in the United States, acting through its local subsidiary, the Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Company, sought to upset the milk board's recent price changes which were designed to place the small independent dealer on an equal footing with larger competitors.

Republicans Pare $15,000,000 From New York Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10—After an all-night session, the Republican controlled Assembly early this morning passed the executive budget bill after cutting approximately $15,000,000 from it. The vote was strictly along party lines and followed an acrimonious debate in which the Republicans charged Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and the Democratic minority in the lower house were playing politics and the Democrats that the Republican action was unconstitutional.

Assemblyman Abbott Low Moffat (R) of New York City, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, defending the Republican action, reviewed at length the history of Governor Lehman's administration and declared Mr. Lehman had "inherited a bad situation from his predecessor, who had been taking a high school course in spending other people's money before he went to Washington for post - graduate work." Assemblyman Oswald D. Heck (R) of Schenectady, Republican floor leader, also attacked the Governor's budget bill, declaring that ever since Mr. Lehman had been making budgets, there had been estimated surpluses every year and rising deficits.

Democratic Defense

Warm defense of the amendment to restore the cut was voiced by Assemblyman Irwin Steingut of Brooklyn, minority leader.

"You are not fooling anybody by eliminating this necessary item, but you are violating the constitution of the State," Saul S. Streit told the Republican majority. "You are not saving any money, because the State's obligations must be met next year, but you are trying to make some people believe you are cutting down taxes."

Assemblyman Streit declared that defeat of the amendment meant the State would have to borrow money in an equal amount to meet its debts.

Revenue bills passed include a measure continuing the emergency tax on stock transfers for another year, a bill continuing the 25 per cent tax increase on the estates of residents and nonresidents, a bill continuing last year's increase of 1½ per cent on the franchise tax of business corporations, making the total levy 6 per cent; a measure continuing the 1 per cent emergency tax on personal income, together with the regular personal income tax, at rates which went into effect this year, for the 1936-37 fiscal year; a bill continuing the temporary emergency tax on unincorporated business.

Action in Senate

While the Republicans in the lower House were riding roughshod over the Governor's budget, Democrats in the Senate were ditching the Republican scheme for an inquiry into unemployment and relief in New York State, and by a vote of 29 to 20 killed a motion to discharge from committee consideration of the bill by Assemblyman Herbert Brownell Jr. (R) of New York, for a joint committee of inquiry. Three other Republican measures favorably acted upon in the Assembly were killed in the Senate simultaneously.

Having disposed of these measures the Senate then passed a bill to carry out the Governor's inquiry into unemployment and relief and the bill by Senator John J. McNaboe (D) of New York, requiring the showing of an American flag in all public school classrooms. This measure was passed by a vote of 48 to 2, the negative votes having been cast by Senator Jacob H. Livingston (D), of Brooklyn, and Senator Pliny W. Williamson (R), of Westchester.

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Hub May Have College Hockey League—Hal Lee Signs—Red Wings at Garden

Quinn to Begin Necessary Farm System at Once

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 10—Bob Quinn, who is quietly going about his tremendous task of elevating the Boston Bees from the depths of the National League cellar, says that he will begin at once to develop a minor league farm system, whereby Manager Bill McKechnie can keep strings on any promising young players he may have around. It will take at least two years and perhaps three to build up a moderate chain-store system, including at least one Class A club, a Class B and either a Class C or a Class D organization.

"We have a working agreement with the Knoxville club of the Southern Association," admitted the Bees' president, "and also one with St. Paul in the American Association. These agreements are O. K. in a limited way, but I've believed for some time that it is better business and more money in the club's treasury to buy a farm outright, install a manager and give him some material to work with.

Orders

"If we send a bunch of rookies to a club we don't own, the manager of that club is thinking about winning the pennant, in order to keep his job. He isn't going to take time to instruct these young fellows, or even use them, if better players are available. If we owned that team, we could send over those rookies and give orders to develop them and forget about the pennant.

"Farms cost major league clubs plenty of money at the start, but think of the money that can be saved in player costs. For example, if we should suddenly need another pitcher in the middle of the season, we might be forced to bid high for a good minor leaguer. But if we had three or four farms, we could find one in a minute and he wouldn't cost us anything.

"There are several young rookies around Waterfront Park right now, who need a year or two of Class A or Class AA baseball. We should send them out and probably will, but the process would be much easier if we had a farm system."

Quinn further added that it is not his aim to develop a farm system along the lines of the elaborate St. Louis Cardinal chain.

System

"It would take a long time and considerable money to build up a system such as that owned by the Cardinals. It is my aim to get either a Class C or Class D club to start with. There isn't much difference between those classifications. Then if the youngsters did all right down there, I would like to be able to boost them up a peg to a Class B organization. Then up to Class A or Class AA. You've got to bring some fellows along slowly or they will never make the grade."

The Cardinal farm chain, developed by Branch Rickey, is the most successful in baseball and is the reason why that club, during the past few years, has always been in the thick of the National League pennant battle. All major league clubs aim to profit by the experience of the Cardinals and are slowly but surely, developing along those lines.

The last of Bill McKechnie's holdout problems disappeared yesterday when Hal Lee, veteran outfielder, signed his contract. He had the camp on edge most of the day, however, but after an informal conference with McKechnie he went back to Bob Quinn and asked for a pen. The signing of Lee completes the Bee roster and only Bill Werber of the Red Sox remains outside the Boston baseball fold.

Pierce and Ouimet Receive Golf Posts

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, March 10—Harold W. Pierce of Boston, treasurer of the United States Golf Association, has been appointed chairman of the committee which will supervise the 1936 championships for the association. Pierce replaces John G. Jackson, recently elected president of the organization, in one of the most important posts in the national association.

The appointment means that Pierce will have full charge of the United States amateur and open and the women's championships. Serving under The Country Club representative will be Francis Ouimet of Boston, twice winner of the national amateur crown. Ouimet was also appointed to the committee on implements and balls, of which Herbert Jaques of Boston, former president of the U. S. G. A., is also a member.

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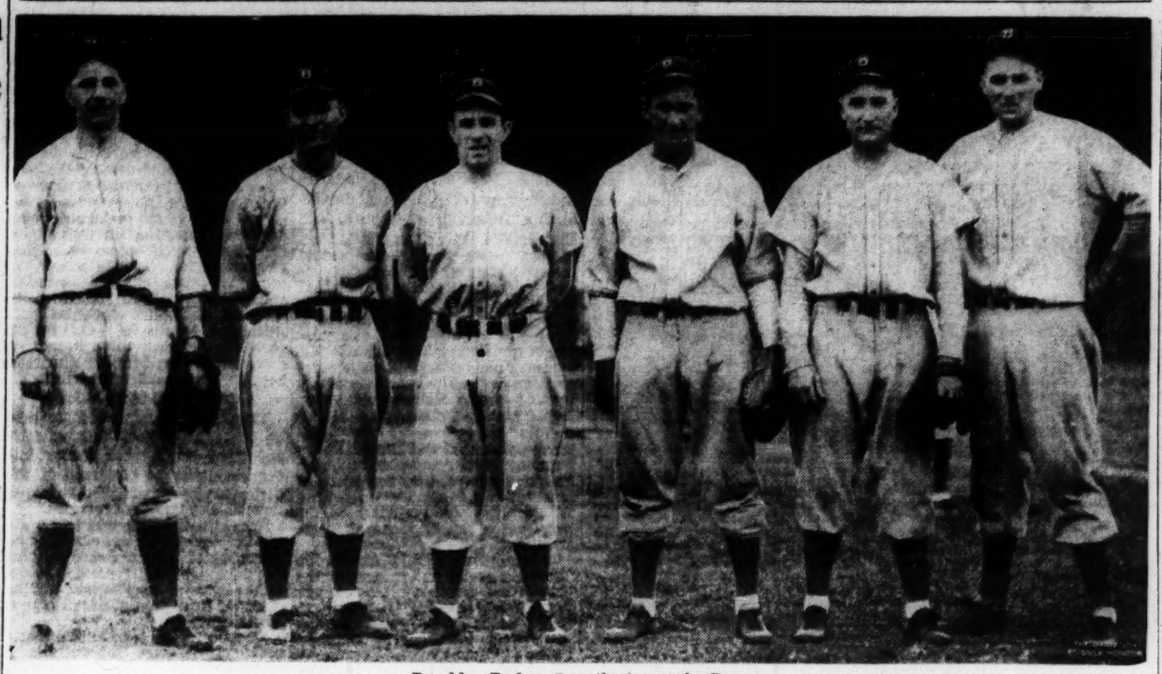

Brooklyn Dodger Contribution to the Bees

Left to Right—Bobby Reise, Gene Moore, Tony Cuccinello, Al Lopez, Ray Benge and Johnny Babich

Sporting Around The Hub

Dobie's Successor?

WITH spring football practice around the corner, it's not out of order to speculate on what Cornell will do to replace the loss of Gil Dobie who has signed with Boston College. Even though D. O. "Tuss" McLaughry has another year on his Brown contract there are persistent rumors that he is considering the Cornell job.

* * *

A mid-westerner, Don Peden, 1920-21 Illinois football star, Ohio University coach since 1924, and a well-known figure in the football world, also is mentioned for the Cornell post. Neither McLaughry nor Peden should be expected to lift Cornell out of the present slump immediately, nor can either be classed better than Dobie. It is a case of a new deal from an inadvertently created "gloomy" atmosphere. Dobie will shake that nickname in coming to Boston College and it will drift away for the successor at Cornell, sort of beneficial to all concerned.

* * *

Wonder who Ernie Nevers will have for a line coach at Lafayette? He may have August Michaleske, Chicago Bear line coach for four years. . . . Ed Wachter, former Harvard basketball coach is doing a grand job as recreation director for the City of Rochester. . . . Have longing glances between a famous Long Island basketball coach and Lafayette been passing?

* * *

Here and There

The New England Section of the Professional Golfers' Association will hold its third annual get-together dinner at the Hotel Somerset, April 9, at 6:30 p. m. . . . John Huxtable hold the N. E. A. A. U. singles handball championship . . . Boston College elects its 1936-37 hockey captain today . . . Five of 13 lettermen are eligible for captaincy . . . Basketball co-captains have been elected at M. I. T.—Oliver Kangas of Quincy and Vernon Lippitt of New Jersey . . . The American Baseball Congress state representatives are preparing to call a meeting in Boston, March 22, to further plans for a Bay State amateur association . . . University of Maine will entertain the Boston College track team on Saturday.

* * *

The 26th annual Cathedral 10-mile handicap road race will be held a week before the B. A. A. marathon . . . The Cathedral run starts April 11 at 2:30 p. m. and the course will be from Union Park Street to Harrison Avenue to Massachusetts Avenue to Columbia Road to Blue Hill Avenue to Morton Street and return . . . Speaking of long runs, reports from Keene, N. H., indicate that Clarence DeMar will make his 19th start in the B. A. A. classic on April 20 . . . DeMar has taken to walking races and plans to try out for the Olympic 50,000-meter walking team . . . DeMar tried the 1500-meter walk at Providence last week end, but finished a weak fourth . . . Less than 1000 fans saw Mangan and Cunningham run almost a dead heat in Providence over the week end . . . The Winchester Country Club is looking for a successful major tournament player as club professional . . . Harold McSpaden of Kansas City is being considered . . . Reports persist that Francis Ouimet will be captain of the 1935 Walker Cup golf team.

* * *

Harvard varsity and freshmen basketball teams will meet Brown at Providence tomorrow night . . . The Crimson freshmen swimming team will meet Huntington School in the Harvard pool tomorrow afternoon at 4 . . . Elimination of diving from dual swimming meets are among the changes which will be proposed at the College Swimming Coaches' Association meet at New Haven, March 28.

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The Fourth Olympic Winter Games of 1936 Reviewed

No. 5—The Ski-Jumping

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN—For sheer spectacular appeal there was no competition at the Fourth Winter Olympic Games here to compare with the ski-jumping championship, decided on the morning of the concluding day. The ice hockey tournament furnished its sizzling moments, the bobsleigh run provided thrills a-plenty, the figure-skaters gave aesthetic delight, and races on skates or skis stirred the pulse. But the ski-jump transcended them all as a revelation of daring, allied to clever technique.

It was something that gripped hard on the imagination, the sight of a man whizzing down a steep incline at the pace of an express train and, when at the zenith of his speed, launching himself out for a trip of 70 meters or so through space. Standing at the take-off, one could appreciate the perfect muscular control employed from the time of the jump to the time of landing on the steep slope that curved sharply away down into the arena.

Into the Blue

As the jumpers hurtled into the blue, they bent far forward from the hips to present a "streamline" surface of head, shoulders and skitips only to the wind resistance and rearranged their balance as required by rotary movements of the arms. The illusion was created that some of them actually prolonged their flight through the air by this means. Then came the crux of the matter—landing. Imperfection of style at this juncture cost valuable points. The competition was decided by a combined reckoning, based on distance covered and style of accomplishment, and many a man in the final classification found himself ranked below someone whose jumps he had easily beaten for length. Sven Eriksson, silver medalist this year, provides a case in point. He jumped 76 meters at each of his two attempts, but on total points he was 1.5 inferior to the reigning champion, Birger Ruud, of Norway, who repeated his Lake Placid triumph of 1932.

Sarcely less remarkable than the jumping was the crowd that watched it, 130,000 strong in the arena—that number actually paid to go in—and massed in numbers beyond computation at vantage points all around the neighboring mountainside. Owing to the lofty elevation of the giant runway, tilted down from a tower 142 feet high, the jumpers could be seen in action a long way away from the Ski Stadium. A fanfare of trumpets heralded the start of each participant, and then all eyes focused on the crouching figure that came down at ever-increasing speed to the take-off. Followed a tense silence, and then the loud clap of descending skis on the hard-knitted snow.

Few Falls

Spectators made a real morning of it. Fortunate ones were stationed somewhere near a purveyor of hot frankfurters, and they chewed away contentedly between the jumps. Although the snow could hardly be described as perfect, owing to a drastic thaw, there were surprisingly few falls and none that could be described as serious.

In full accord with tradition, leapers from Norway and Sweden dominated the situation; but, as a further earnest of Japan's advance into realms of sport where formerly her representatives were not conspicuous, a Nipponese star, Masaji Iguro, took seventh place. Non-Scandinavian athletes ranked in the first dozen were Stanislaw Marusarz, Poland (fifth), Lauri Valonen, Finland (sixth); Iguro; Vaino Tiihonen, Finland; Hans Marr, Germany, tenth, and Everre Fredheim, U. S. A. Of the other members of the United States team, Casper Oiman was 13th, Roy Mikkelsen 22nd, and Walter Bietala 29th.

The dense mass of spectators swirled its way into the arena right up to the very edge of the lane marked out as a landing place for the jumpers. And over their heads—often quite close to their heads, so it seemed—swooped and gyrated the German gliding "ace," Udet, who gave many demonstrations of Germany's latest national sport, aviation with motor-less planes, over the various stadia where the Winter Games were held.

Here follows a full summary of the 1936 Olympic ski-jumping championship:

Place	Name and country	Jump—First meters	Jump—Second meters	Points Style and Distance Considered
1	Birger Ruud, Norway	75	74.5	232.0
2	Sven Eriksson, Sweden	76	76	230.5
3	Reidar Andersen, Norway	74	75	228.9
4	Kaare Walberg, Norway	73.5	72	227.0
5	Stanislaw Marusarz, Poland	73	75.5	221.6
6	Lauri Valonen, Finland	73.5	67	219.4
7	Masaji Iguro, Japan	74.5	72.5	218.2
8	Arnold Kongsgaard, Norway	74.5	66	217.7
9	Vaino Tiihonen, Finland	71.5	70	215.3
10	Hans Marr, Germany	71.5	69	214.2
11	Sverre Fredheim, U. S. A.	73.5	73	214.1
12	Kurt Koerner, Germany	70	71.5	209.3
13	Casper Oiman, U. S. A.	71.5	72.5	207.6
14	Tormod Mobraaten, Canada	71.5	66.5	206.9
15	Sixten Johansson, Sweden	66	66	206.1
16	Nils Hjelmstroem, Sweden	68	62.5	204.8
17	Franz Hasiberger, Germany	64	67	204.6
18	Paul Kraus, Germany	62.5	62.5	204.5
19	Richard Buehler, Switzerland	63	63	204.0
20	Josef Bradl, Austria	64	70.5	204.0
21	Andrzej Marusarz, Poland	66	66	203.7
22	Axel Oestrand, Sweden	61	68	203.4
23	Roy J. Mikkelsen, U. S. A.	69.5	68	202.6
24	Timo Murama, Finland	71	70	202.2
25	Hans Marischer, Austria	65.5	69	201.5
26	Rudolf Rieger, Austria	68	67.5	200.4
27	Jarosiav Lukes, Czechoslovakia	69	71	199.1
28	Marcel Raymond, Switzerland	64	68.5	197.3
29	Josef Kahl, Czechoslovakia	64	64.5	196.1
30	Walter I. Bietila, U. S. A.	66.5	63.5	195.2
31	Iwao Miyajima, Japan	63.5	63.5	194.6
32	Johann Lahr, Czechoslovakia	64.5	66	193.8
33	Bronislaw Czech, Poland	62.5	63.5	193.0
34	Reto Badrutt, Switzerland	64.5	65	191.2
35	Karl J. Baadsvik, Canada	63.5	59	187.1
36	Franz Aschenwald, Austria	64.5	55.5	185.6
37	Bruno Da Col, Italy	59	61	179.6
38	Norman C. Gagne, Canada	58	57	177.3
39	Franc Pribovsek, Yugoslavia	59	55	176.9
40	Oldrich Budasek, Czechoslovakia	59	62	174.2
41	Hubert Crompe, Roumania	58	59	174.0
41	Albin Novsak, Yugoslavia	54	58.5	174.0
43	Franc Palme, Yugoslavia	61	55	168.9
44	Albin Jakopic, Yugoslavia	52	53	156.1
45	Goro Adachi, Japan	73	*71	150.8
46	Shinji Tatsuta, Japan	*73.5	*77	101.2
47	Sauli Paeli, Finland	*71	*68.5	80.3

*Signifies a fall.

Marjorie Van Ryn Wins Tennis Title

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn of Philadelphia, ranked fifth in the nation, won the women's national indoor singles tennis championship last night, defeating the 1934 title holder, Norma Taubele of New York, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3, before a meager gallery in the Seventh Regiment Armory.

With a baffling display of spectacular strokes, Karle Schroeder of Sweden and J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., won the national doubles championship. The international combination vanquished the favored team of Gregory Mangin of Newark and Johnny Van Ryn of Philadelphia in straight sets, 6—3, 8—6, 6—2.

Amherst Elects Coey

AMHERST, Mass., March 10—John S. Coey 2d '37, of Glen Ridge, N. J., has been elected captain of the Amherst College basketball team for next year. He has been regular member of the varsity five during the past two years, and is also an end on the varsity football team.

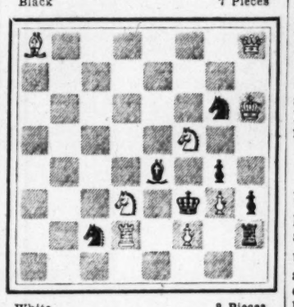
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1807

By John F. Tracy

Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

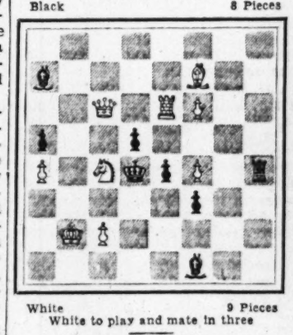
White to play and mate in two

Here are two more problems by an eminent American composer, each over 30 years old.

Problem No. 1808

By John F. Tracy

Black 8 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

Solutions to Problems

No. 1805. R-B

No. 1806. 1. B-B2 K-K3
2. B-R7
1. ——— KxP
2. Q-R2
1. ——— K-B5
2. B-K4
1. ——— other
2. Q-R2ch

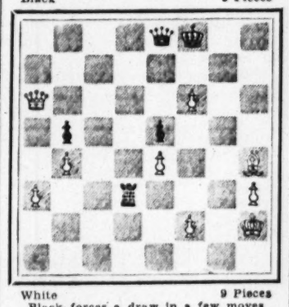
End-Game No. 294. Black wins: 1 R-Kt6 (Black), QxR; 3 B-R5, and wins.

End-Game

Here is an unusual finish, for a master game. Black forces a draw in a few moves. From Walter-Dr. Nagy, Gyor, 1924.

End-Game No. 295

Black 5 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

Black forces a draw in a few moves

Notes

America is to be represented in the great Nottingham tournament, which will be held in England from Aug. 10 to 28. R. Fine of New York, the country's leading tournament player, has been invited to play and expects to take part. In addition, Capablanca, Alekhine and Dr. Lasker, all past world's champions, and Dr. Euwe, present world's champion, will participate, together with Flohr of Czechoslovakia, Botwinnik of Russia, Spielmann and Kliskases of Austria, and Boguljubow, former challenger for the world title. There was some doubt as to whether Dr. Euwe would be able to play, since he is regularly employed as a mathematics teacher in the Girl's Lyceum at Amsterdam, and has been on a leave of absence for his prolonged world's title match. It is reported that Capablanca urged him to ask for an honorarium of £250, and to play if it was granted. We understand that such an agreement was reached, but that Euwe will turn his honorarium over to the Dutch Chess Federation.

A 12-game match between Lilienthal and the Soviet expert, Aiatoraeff, resulted in a tie, four wins, four losses and four draws. Lilienthal had to win the last two games to draw the match. This is reminiscent of the Flohr-Botwinnik match, also played in Russia, in which Botwinnik, Soviet champion, had to conclude similarly to draw the match.

The game which won the brilliancy prize for S. S. Coggan, captain of the Harvard A team in its 1935-36 season win of the Metropolitan League of Boston championship, is culled from the 1935 Massachusetts state championship event.

Queens Gambit Declined

Coggan White	Adams Black	Coggan White	Adams Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 R-Kt3	QxR
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	23 PxQ	R-R
3 P-B4	P-K3	24 QxKtP	KR-QKt
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	25 Q-B3	P-QR4
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	26 R-R	R-Kt5
6 PxP	BPxP(a)	27 RxP	RxKtP
7 P-K3	Q-R4	28 QxR	RxR
8 Q-Kt3	Kt-K5	29 Q-B3	R-R7
9 B-R4	B-Kt5	30 P-B3	P-B4
10 R-B	P-QR3	31 P-R3	P-Kt3
11 B-Q3	KtxKt	32 Q-Kt3	R-R4
12 PxKt	B-R6(b)	33 Q-B2	R-R5
13 QR-Kt	P-QKt4	34 Q-K2	R-Kt5
14 Castles	B-Kt2(c)	35 Q-K	R-Kt6
15 Kt-Q2	QR-B	36 Q-Q	R-Kt7
16 P-QB4	B-K2	37 Q-R	R-Kt6
17 BxB	KxB	38 Q-R6	Kt-Kt
18 P-B5(d)	QxKt	39 Q-B8	B-Q2
19 Q-R3(e)	B-B3	40 Q-B7	Kt-B3
20 KR-Q	P-Kt5	41 B-R6	Resigns
21 Q-R5	Q-B6		

(a) KPxP is more usual, though leaving White attacking chances. Black should follow up with B-K2 and Castles, as the aggressive measures which actually occur prove to be a boomerang.

(b) This does not gain time; the R transfers to a better post and Black finds his Q tied to the defense of his B.

(c) An error. Not wholly satisfactory would be 14 . . . Kt-B3; 15 Kt-K5, B-Q2, although if Black can withstand the pressure against his position the ending offers prospects of play on White's QB3.

(d) Assuring himself of the superior, probably winning, ending, with a finely conceived repulse should the piece be accepted.

(e) Immobilizing the black Q. Her demise cannot be avoided.

One of Europe's strongest club tournaments is the Trebitsch Memorial Tournament, held in Vienna for the past 18 years. This year Eliskases, who has recently assumed the editorship of the Wiener Schachzeitung, and L. Steiner of Hungary, and for a short time a resident of New York, were the winners, with 8 points. Spielmann tied for third, with Becker and Muller, who had 6½ points. Here is a game from the tournament.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Spielmann White	Glass Black	Spielmann White	Glass Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	11 Kt-K5	Castles
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	12 P-B3	Q-Kt3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	13 B-QB4	B-Q3(b)
4 Kt-B3	PxP	14 K-R	BxKt
5 P-QR4	B-B4(a)	15 PxB	Kt-Q2
6 P-K3	P-K3	16 P-K4	Kt×Kt
7 BxP	QKt-Q2	17 PxKt	B-K3
8 Castles	B-K2	18 P-B4	KR-K(c)
9 Q-K2	Kt-Kt3	19 P-B5	PxP
10 B-Kt3	QKt-Q4	20 B-K3	Resigns(d)

(a) The theoretical weakness of Black's opening is his surrender of K5, with 4 . . . PxP. To offset this, 5 . . . P-K3, followed by B-QKt5, in the effort to stop White's P-K4 is a possibility. This text has many predecessors in master play, however.

(b) Now at last Black has time for P-B4, with interesting complications, should White reply P-K4. In any event, Black would get more counterplay than he does in the actual continuation.

(c) Black has no adequate defense to White's P-B5. If 18 . . . P-KR3; 19 P-B5, PxP; 20 PxP, B-R2; 21 P-K6!

(d) If 20 . . . Q-B2, for example; 21 PxP, QxP; 22 PxB, QxB; 23 PxPch, etc.

B. A. A. Marathon

WITHIN a few hours it is expected that final decision on where the B. A. A. Marathon will finish is to be made. Efforts to capitalize for the benefit of the Olympic Marathoners seems to have failed and every indication now points to the race finishing in front of the former clubhouse, Exeter Street, as usual.

Care of the runners after the race may take place at the Hotel Lenox or the Boston Arena.

Series of 'Ifs' Explains Giants' Pennant Chances

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 10 (AP)—The answer to the New York Giant pennant chances is a succession of "ifs."

If Bill Terry can play first base regularly; if Sam Leslie can replace him effectively; if Burgess Whitehead can go at full steam at second for an entire season; if Fred Fitzsimmons' arm is right again; and if Hank Leiber doesn't remain a holdout—then the Giants will be giants from flag fall to finish in the 1936 National League race.

They still can be hot contenders even if one or two of their problem ball players have just a fair season, but too many defects probably will cause them to do another fold-up act for the third straight year. Terry's job resembles that of the vacationer who patches up the old family bus with a couple of new parts for a transcontinental trip.

Good Crop of Pitchers, If—

Pitching, an almost inexhaustible product three years ago when Terry took the steering gear and drove the Giants to a world's championship, is the biggest problem. Carl Hubbell, Hal Schumacher and Clydell Castleman, who between them captured 67 of the 91 games won last season, are certain quantities for 1936. The other seven, among them Fitzsimmons, are big question marks.

Terry is optimistic over Harry Gumbert, who won 20 and lost 10 last season for Baltimore, and is counting on him to round out the "Big Four." If Fitzsimmons comes through, together with Al Smith, winner of 10 and loser of eight in '35, Terry will have one of the finest mound staffs in the game. Howard Sipler, a husky right-hander obtained from Richmond of the Piedmont League, also has impressed Terry. Fred Marberry, erstwhile umpire, is a toss-up, but if he can save pitchers like Hubbell from relief duty, he'll be worth his weight in gold to Terry.

Infield Problem Solved

With Whitehead at second, Terry believes he has solved his infield problem, one of the reasons he assigns for two successive Giant folds-ups. Of course, Travis Jackson is another question at third but the ever-reliable Mark Koenig can give him the rest he needs. Dick Bartell at shortstop, Terry or Leslie at first complete the inner defense. Probabilities are that Terry and Jackson will hold down their posts, with Leslie and Koenig serving utility roles.

If Leiber remains a holdout, the Giants would lose considerable punch. Leiber hit .331 and was one of the most improved players in baseball last year. Taking it for granted that he will sign, Terry's outfield problems are over, with Mel Ott in right, Joe Moore in left, Leiber in center and George Davis and Jim Ripple bringing up the reserve.

Catching is no problem with Gus Mancuso and Harry Danning on deck. They will comprise the full catching staff for the Giants, allowing Terry to carry 10 pitchers, six infielders and five outfielders for his full man minimum squad of 23 players.

Intracity Hockey League For Boston Is Proposed

WHY not an Intracity College Hockey League?

That is a question which is gaining added impetus each day, now that other New England colleges have formulated various leagues of their own.

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh
President, Boston University

"And why not?" is the unanimous agreement of Coaches Nelson Raymond, Wayland Vaughn, John Kelly and George Owen Jr. of Northeastern University, Boston University, Boston College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, respectively.

In seasons past these colleges have developed some excellent hockey teams. And these intracity four, with the exception of Boston University and Northeastern, have met one another in a two-game hockey series. These two have not been on each other's athletic schedule for some time.

Would Like to Play

However, it is the contention of the boys, as well as Coaches Raymond and Vaughn, that they would enjoy nothing better than a hockey match with each other.

Several years ago M. I. T. tried to organize such a hockey league, but found that their stumbling block was these two colleges. Hence the matter was dropped.

Browsing around today in these four college hockey circles, the writer found that this forgotten issue was quite alive. In fact, so much alive that things are looking hopeful for such a league within a short time, perhaps next year.

Coach Raymond of Northeastern is all for it. He said today that it would not only stimulate local interest in these schools, but would give the teams a greater incentive. He suggested that perhaps some trophy could be put up in order to give the boys something to shoot after besides the honor of being the league champions.

Barrier Weakening

"But, of course," he said, "it all depends whether we can get together with Boston University again."

Naturally this statement sent the writer scurrying to find Coach Vaughn of B. U. He was finally located by telephone.

"An intracity league of our four colleges? Nothing would please me or the boys more," was his enthusiastic answer. "But you see we are not on the Northeastern schedule in any sport."

There was only one person left who could answer that question, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University. A definite statement, one way or the other, was not obtained from the university head, but from the context of his message, it is hard to make one believe that Boston University won't compete with Northeastern before many moons have passed.

Kelly and Owen Agree

Both John Kelly and George Owen Jr. were contacted. They, as the rest, were greatly in favor of forming a league. They, in turn, agreed with the others that organizing such a league would tend to add to the zeal of these colleges in hockey.

Coach Kelly offered the information that there was movement afoot among Brown, New Hampshire, Bowdoin and Williams to form a league. "If such is the case," Coach Kelly said, "it might make it interesting for our league—if it becomes a reality—to play home-and-home games with them."

So, why not an Intracity College Hockey League?

Bruins vs. Wings in Vital Game

Garden Lineup Tonight

Boston		Detroit
Beattie, lw		rw, Lewis
Weiland, c		c, Barry
Clapper, rw		lw, Aurie
Jenkins, ld		rd, Young
Shore, rd		ld, McDonald
Thompson, g		g, Smith

Bruins Alternates—Cowley, O'Neil, Duguid, Shannon Sands, Runge, Motter, Graham, Siebert. Detroit Alternates—Goodfellow, Bowman, W. Kilrea, H. Kilrea, Kelly, Sorrell, Pettinger, Howe.

It seems that every time the Bruins meet an opponent here at the Boston Garden, that opponent is in need of victory as much as the locals. Tonight the returning heroes, who took three out of four possible points on the road, face the first-place Detroit Red Wings. Now Jack Adams' Red Wings are being sorely pressed by the Chicago Black Hawks to retain first.

The Boston situation appears much brighter today in regard to playoff prospects. The triumphant road trip earned third place for the Bruins, a full game ahead of Rangers. Tonight, while the Bruins battle the Wings, the Rangers are playing Montreal Maroons at Montreal. Victory for Boston and defeat for Rangers will give the locals a two-game lead, with only four games to go.

In three previous games here this season the Wings managed to win only one game. As a matter of fact Detroit always has found difficulty winning games in Boston. The Detroit entry came into professional hockey in the 1926-27 season, and then visited here six successive season and played 17 straight games before gaining a victory. Up to tonight's game, in 31 contests on Boston ice the locals have won 25 and tied one.

The visitors are fully armed for this contest with both Larry Aurie and Herbie Lewis back in action. Lewis did not make the last trip, and Aurie went out of action during the game. Boston is nearly at full strength again with Babe Siebert and Dit Clapper prepared to take their regular turns. Max Kaminsky, alternate center, evidently is through for the season. A capacity house is expected.

U. S. Olympic Six Beats England's Champion Team

WEMBLEY, Eng., March 10 (AP)—The United States Olympic ice hockey team defeated England's Olympic championship sextet last night 4 to 3.

The British team went into the lead in the first period when after 14 minutes of play Davey took a pass from Archer and scored. The Americans came back strong in the second period, however, when Smith took a pass from Labatte and scored in the first minute of play as he drew Foster from the net. After 10 minutes, Smith tallied again on a solo jaunt. Lax made it three goals for the Americans in this period when he netted the puck as the British defense grew shaky under the Americans' determined attack.

In the third period, the British drew up a notch when Brenchley scored after two minutes but Shaughnessy immediately countered with another to maintain the Americans' margin. With seven minutes to go Davey tallied for the British to end the scoring. Noone being unbeatable in the United States nets as the British strove vainly to draw even.

Billiard Champion Wins

NEWARK, N. J., March 10 (AP)—Edmond Sousaa of Cairo, Egypt, defending champion, defeated Ray Fessenden of Madison, Wis., 300 to 139 in his opening match in the national amateur 18.2 balkline billiard championships last night. Sousaa had a high run of 88 in the ninth inning and followed with 67 in the tenth. He ran out the match in the sixteenth with an unfinished run of 8. Fessenden's high was 37 in the tenth. In the afternoon match Kling defeated Appleoy 300 to 159 in 28 innings.

Tonight's Hockey Schedule

By the Associated Press

National League
New York Rangers at Montreal Maroons.
Toronto at New York Americans.
Detroit at Boston.

International League
Buffalo at Detroit.
Windsor at Rochester.
Cleveland at Pittsburgh.

American Association
Oklahoma City at Kansas City.
Tulsa at St. Paul.
(No games last night)

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Call of the Gulf Coast Heard As Winter's Long Grip Relaxes

Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

Strange as it may seem, the *wanderlust* seldom attacks me in the dead of winter. I have never felt any great desire to escape from a snow-white New England landscape while the drifts are piled high. To me there is as much romance in the trail of a fox, say, etched in shadowed footprints across a billowing tinseled canvas and lost amid the low draped evergreens beyond, as ever could be found 'neath a soughing palm. But when winter becomes frayed, and the skirts of its white garment grow limp from lack of the starch of frigidity, and grimy borders show along its seams, 'tis then that the urge to wander assails me and I turn longingly southward.

To me there are few places that more satisfyingly assuages this late-winter urge that the Gulf Coast; for along this vast crescent of beaches, bayous, 'glades and gracious hospitality there is stretched a panorama so changeful and yet so continuously typical that one could be set down almost anywhere along its great length and know at once that yonder was the Gulf.

A mellow, insinuating warmth, not duplicated elsewhere is part of the secret. A mingling of timelessness and calm pleasure in the present seems to be an all-pervasive sense. You may sit on the green benches of St. Petersburg and discuss the citrus crop with a retired egg man from Albion, N. Y., or you may talk with that Negro automobile launderer at Bilouxi, whose every sponge stroke is accompanied with a heart-felt "Yes, my Lord!" and the sense of contented relaxation remains the same. Oh, yes, by all means, one sometime should shake the tail of winter and head for the Gulf states about this season of the year.

And, indeed, what American has not longed to see New Orleans—France in America—and those charming Gulf Coast resort towns that spread out on both sides of the Mississippi port? Fortunately, with the passing of the old notion that vacations are "two months in August" affairs, southern jaunts have become tempting possibilities this time of the year, and there are many inducements to visit the Gulf Coast and meet spring coming up. Little more than a day and a night on the train, and one is in a different world. It isn't merely the milder climate: It's also the different history and tradition.

Take New Orleans. Northerners don't have to learn of its appeal from their radio announcers. They have grown to know it from literature as a city of 18th century French origin, with its Vieux Carre, still French, its old market, its great port, second in the nation, and its "atmospheric" restaurants where most of those dishes which northern menus call "creole" originated, and are still done with an artistic flourish.

Tours are now arranged to include the surroundings of New Orleans. They take visitors to the Evangeline country, to the orange groves of Buras, reputed to be the oldest in the land; the historic plains of Chalmette, where the Battle of New Orleans was fought in 1815; and on boat trips up rivers and bayous.

About 100 miles away is Louisiana's principal tourist resort, Grand Isle, noted for its surf. Although considered an all-year resort, its main season is from May to November. Its principal hotel is named quaintly after a semitropical flower, and it charges only $3 to $3.50 for room and meals in the full "season." Cottages are also available. Grand Isle can be reached by a day's boat trip from New Orleans, a trip which takes visitors through Louisiana's picturesque marshlands.

In the early days, before the railroads, wealthy New Orleans folk sought summer homes on the Gulf Coast, cruising along the shore in their boats to select the finest locations. Many of them turned their craft eastward from Louisiana and found delightful spots along the Mississippi coast. And today, a chain of cities along this shore maintains the resort tradition of the region.

Gulfport and Biloxi, close neighbors, are two resort cities which offer "the lure of the sea" as their great attraction. Spring and fall are their best seasons, although these coast cities, too, boast year 'round pleasant weather, and many people prefer their winter weather to Florida's more constant warmth. Golf is a specialty of these coast resorts, and for those who like fishing there is an abundance of game fish. Both Biloxi and Gulfport have excellent hotels. Since they are able to operate on a year 'round basis, the rates are not raised in special seasons, according to their statement. For room and meals, the rates range from about $4 to $8 a day.

A favorite site for summer homes in the early days of this region was Pass Christian. This little city remembers with pride that three Presidents have been its guests. First came President Andrew Jackson by boat from New Orleans. Then President Theodore Roosevelt spent a vacation here. And last, Woodrow Wilson chose one of its homes for a "Southern White House."

Other favorite resorts on this small strip of Mississippi seacoast are Pascagoula, Ocean Springs, and Bay St. Louis. All these coastal towns have the advantage of lying on Mississippi Sound, formed by a chain of islands which shelters the waters and makes them delightful for bathing and swimming.

On the other side of the Mississippi River, the Texas Gulf Coast sends out a call to visitors. Texas is a land apart, with a history quite different from that of the New Orleans sector of the Gulf Coast.

Most northerners think of Galveston as a commercial center, but the city, situated on an island, has good claims to the title of resort city as well. . . . Horseback riding and motoring on 35 miles of hard-packed sandy beach . . . pleasure boats to take one yachting around Galveston Island . . . golfing and swimming the year 'round . . . and fishing, of course. There are 51 kinds of edible fish to be caught here, and the list sounds like "who's who in the aquarium."

Galveston has two large hotels along the famous Seawall Boulevard, overlooking the Gulf, and many smaller hotels farther in. Rates range from $1 in the cheaper hotels to suites at $12 to $15 a day in the best ones.

The coldest month in the year here has an average temperature of 53.8, and April's average reaches 69.1, so any time is resort time in Galveston. But the majority of tourists flock to the beach beginning with Splash Day, usually set for about the middle of May, to start the summer season which continues until Labor Day.

Far to the southern part of the Texas shoreline lies an old city with a Latin name, Corpus Christi. It, too, is a resort city, for one of its claims to distinction, in addition to its sixteenth century beginning, is its weather. For 45 years records have been kept and it has been found that summer temperatures average 78.5 degrees, winter, 59. So it follows that all the gay things one can do on the seacoast in pleasant weather can be done here, at this "harbor with the graceful coastline." Rates at hotels, tourist camps and apartments start at $1 a day. Here one is far south indeed, in the land of cotton, citrus fruit and winter vegetables, and trips around the city take one to the grapefruit groves and cotton fields, and to the famous Rio Grande Valley.

While Winter Lingers in the Northern Zones

Courtesy of Seaboard Airline Railroad; Louisville & Nashville Railroad; Southern Railroad; Tampa Chamber of Commerce, Publishers

Tourists Enjoy Attractions of the Gulf Coast

Upper Left—A Game of Shuffleboard at Tourist Recreation Center, Tampa, Fla. Upper Right—East Beach Boulevard at Gulfport. Center—Horseback Riding, One of Gulf Coast's Favorite Diversions. Lower Left—Twilight in the Everglades of Louisiana. Lower Right—Famous Green Benches at St. Petersburg, Fla., an Attraction to Young and Old

Florida's Picturesque West Coast Resorts Draw Horde of Tourists Yearly

No trip to Florida is complete without a visit to the west coast of the peninsula where life moves at a moderate tempo and the quiet lapping of the jade waters of the Gulf of Mexico upon the snow-white beaches symbolizes the difference between this side of the great winter tourist state and the east coast where the Atlantic pounds in unceasing energy.

The ambitious winter traveler, bent on seeing as much as possible of Florida's more than 1000 miles of picturesque coast line, is apt to go down the east coast to Miami, motor across the Tamiami Trail through the Everglades to the west coast, and up to about Tarpon Springs before veering inland to the lake and spring region.

The Tamiami Trail is one of the great engineering accomplishments of this region and a unique, having been built by digging a canal through the Evergladesswamp, the spoil bank, flattened out, forming a high, smooth highway. Just now is about the most interesting time to cross the Everglades as the luxuriant growths of the jungle are bursting into full beauty after being more or less dormant during the winter. The great moss-draped cypress and oak trees are alive with air plants, huge red blossoms that resemble orchids, brightening the scenery. Birds are exceptionally plentiful now, great flocks of white ibis, blue herons, cranes and thousands of smaller birds rejoicing in occasional spring showers.

Ten Thousand Isles

Passing through the small town called Everglades the motorist nears a part of the west coast where lie the Ten Thousand Islands. In this region are the largest Seminole Indian reservations, and during the winter season many of the picturesque tribe camp near the highways. Although the Seminoles are still legally at war with the United States, having never been willing to make a peace treaty, they are not unmindful of the advantages of showing their wares to tourists.

Naples, a little north of the Ten Thousand Islands, attracts winter residents who return year after year to revel in its wonderful setting of plant life and blue water. The first town of importance on the west coast proceeding northward is Fort Myers, a goodly city, rightly called the "City of Palms," more than 50 varieties growing there. The late Thomas Edison established his winter home in Fort Myers, as has Henry Ford.

Punta Gorda is on the south shore of Peace River, near Charlotte Harbor. Here is the mecca for tarpon fishermen. Many other sorts of fish are found and the hunting is excellent.

Home of the Circus

Sarasota is the winter home of the "greatest show on earth," the Ringling-Barnum and Bailey circus. Each year, about November 15, the circus moves into winter quarters here, to remain until the opening of the spring tour, about April 1. During the winter months the quarters are thrown open to visitors and thousands come from many miles to see the wonders of the great show, the valuable collection of animals forming a veritable zoo. Gamble Mansion, in Bradenton, is filled with historic mementoes of the early turbulent years of American history. The city is also the winter home of the St. Louis Cardinals.

Activities of Florida's west coast center around Tampa Bay, and the surrounding cities, Tampa, St. Petersburg and Clearwater. Tampa is one of the oldest cities in the country, having been first visited by the white men in 1528. It has a colorful history of occupation by Spanish, pirates and French. A unique section is Ybor City, the Latin quarter where one steps into Castilian stateliness combined with the life and color of Havana.

Tampa is a busy city, third in population in the State. It combines the advantages of an industrial center, an important port and a resort community.

"Sunshine City"

Crossing Gandy Bridge, one of the world's longest, one reaches St. Petersburg, the "Sunshine City" where the daily paper is given away every day in the year that the sun fails to shine. About six days a year is the average bad luck of the publishers. Situated on the tip of Pinellas Peninsula, "Sunshine City" is almost surrounded by the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and Tampa Bay. In its vicinity smooth beaches of sand, white and soft as talcum powder, abound.

St. Petersburg is the winter haven of elderly people of moderate incomes, more than 200,000 visitors coming each winter to enjoy the lovely homes, excellent hotels and such quiet recreations as shuffleboard and croquet.

Clearwater, the "Springtime City," is a fast growing resort center and year-round community, known for its beautiful bay, cultural and recreational advantages. Among its special attractions are the Japanese Garden at Eagles Nest, and "Seville" peacock farm.

Sponge Fisheries

Tarpon Springs is the location of the world's largest sponge fisheries. A fleet of ships, copied from those used by Greek sponge fishers for 2000 years, is manned largely by Greeks who retain their traditional, colorful costumes. George Inness, famous landscape painter, had his home here and left a valuable collection which is on view to the public.

Good roads near the shore stop a little north of Tarpon Springs. Natives, however, insist that some of the most beautiful scenery is found along the shore from there, such as at the mouth of the Suwannee River, along to Apalachicola, where the oysters grow, and on the Pensacola, the home of the country's largest naval air training station.

Crossing the state line brings the traveler into Alabama. Mobile on the Gulf is quite a tourist center, especially in the spring when the azaleas are in blossom. Bellingrath Gardens, on Fowl River, contains one of the finest collections of flowers and some of the oldest azalea bushes in America.

Soil at Old Fort Pulaski Saved by 'Centipede' Grass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Miracles in soil chemicalization are being performed at Fort Pulaski National Monument, on historic Cockspur Island, Ga., where the old parade ground is being transformed by the use of "centipede grass."

The earth on this low-lying island, with its salt marshes, is being sweetened through the plantings of this growth, which spreads rapidly and seems able to perform in six-months time a re-chemicalization which ordinarily requires several years. The improvement in the appearance of the grounds is favorably commented upon by the hundreds of visitors who make the picturesque old fort, at the mouth of the Savannah River, one of their week-end meccas.

Alaska Stages Ice Carnival

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, March 9 (AP) —The color of North America's last frontier flashed brilliantly in the streets of Fairbanks last night at the height of the annual ice carnival. Prospectors, dog team mushers, bankers and Indians milled about a floodlighted throne of tinted ice from which the carnival queen, Virginia Berg, 18, of the government's Matanuska Colony, reigned.

Old Fort Jefferson In the Florida Keys Famed Fortification

KEY WEST, Fla.—Fort Jefferson, which gives its name to Fort Jefferson National Monument, Florida, and which is the locale of the motion picture, "The Prisoner of Shark's Island," still ranks as the largest all-masonry fortification in the Western World although it was abandoned as an active defense in 1873, and was but a picturesque ruin when transferred in 1900 from the War Department to the Navy Department. President Roosevelt proclaimed it a national monument on Jan. 4, 1935.

The stronghold in which the luckless Doctor Mudd was imprisoned for his supposed complicity in the conspiracy to assassinate Abraham Lincoln was commenced in 1846, but it was not ready for garrisoning until 1860. Even before its completion, it was generally conceded to be largely useless for military purposes.

Andrew Jackson was one of the prime factors in the movement to fortify Garden Key, which is one of the Dry Tortugas group. As early as 1830, he had urged the expediency of fortifying the island because of its supposed strategic position, commanding the trade routes of American shipping through the Straits of Florida. At that time there were European holdings in the Caribbean, and it was pointed out by a leading Savannah newspaper that "the United States had no suitable retreat for the navy along 500 miles of coast."

Hence the massive walls, hexagonal in shape and fully bastioned, slowly rose from the sea.

Today, however, the area is regarded by fishermen as a sportsman's paradise. Here is one of the greatest marine gardens in the world. No less than 600 varieties of aquatic life have been catalogued by natural science. The projected extension of the monument, and the creation of the Everglades into a national park, will give the protection essential to the perpetuation of these fishing grounds.

Labor Act Upheld In Federal Court

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 10 (AP) —Constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act was upheld March 7 by United States District Judge Harlan W. Rippey in the first decision of the measure's validity in the home state of its author, Senator Robert F. Wagner.

Judge Rippey dismissed three actions brought in the western district of New York attacking the act's validity, and denied motions for injunctions to restrain the third regional labor relations board from conducting hearings on complaints of employees.

Plaintiffs in the three actions were the Precision Castings Company of Fayetteville, N. Y., and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and the du Pont Rayon Company of Tonawanda. The du Pont companies brought two actions.

Federal Judge John Knight had issued temporary restraining orders and Judge Rippey's decision was a denial of motions for temporary injunctions.

The decision was the third in the country on the constitutionality of the Wagner Act.

Judge Rippey ruled the complainants, whose actions were brought on the ground the labor act is "wholly unconstitutional and void," had failed to establish their case, and his 29-page opinion accordingly held the act within the power of Congress under the commerce clause of the Constitution.

Modern Ways to Fight Crime Shown to Public by Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 10 — Greater public respect for law enforcement agencies is sought through the "Natural Science in Crime Detection" series of demonstrations just begun at the Franklin Institute. Federal, state and city authorities are co-operating in the demonstrations.

The scope of the 18-weeks series was described by Henry Butler Allen, director of the institute; L. C. Schilder, chief of the Identification Bureau in Washington, who represented J. Edgar Hoover, G-men's chief; and representatives of the Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware state police departments.

Wide Range of Subjects

The nine different demonstrations, each of which will be given several times a day for a fortnight, will cover the following subjects: "Finger-Printing;" "Forensic Ballistics;" "Ink, Paper and Handwriting;" "Blood Tests and Poisoning;" Examination of Wood, Dust, Etc::" "Burglary;" "Photography and Its Applications;" "Radio and Teletype;" and "Moulage."

This effort to emphasize the futility of law violation today is another example, Mr. Allen declared, of the Franklin Institute's century-old policy of "advancing science by demonstrating the practical application of its principles and discoveries."

Mr. Schilder prefaced his explanation of finger-printing methosd, with a general picture of the problem faced by the G-men.

"The day of the 'local criminal' has long since passed," he declared. "The highly organized and widespread activities of the modern criminal call for national methods in combating him."

The organization of the G-men was the beginning of one approach to this problem, Mr. Schilder stated, and through co-operation between federal, state and city police systems it is hoped that great strides will very soon be made.

Crime Prevention

"The greatest need," he said, "now that 65 per cent of the nation's criminals are below 30 years of age and the largest number are in the 19-year-old group, is for adequate crime prevention work. The provision of constructive outlets for youthful energies is particularly important. It is essential to drive home the need for higher ideals of citizenship as well as to develop the most efficient methods of apprehending criminals."

Discussing the organization and methods of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Schilder said, the training course in crime detection methods now occupies four months in Washington.

Many people believe, said Mr. Schilder, that a G-man follows his man like the Canadian mounted police officer. But this is not the case. The system is founded on the idea of 37 regional offices, all connected intimately by teletype and long distance telephone. Operatives, he declared, seldom leave their own base. If a criminal leaves their sphere, his arrival is anticipated at other offices long before he actually completes the journey.

Finger printing is of paramount importance in Mr. Schilder's own Bureau of Identification, he pointed out. Through its huge filing system it is possible for local police anywhere in the country to send in finger prints of each criminal arrested and to have them checked with a master file so that his past record can be positively ascertained.

About 4000 additions to the finger-print record of the bureau are being sent in daily from all over the United States and Canada, he said.

A finger-printing outfit has been installed in the Franklin Institute as a part of the demonstration. Mr. Schilder, in drawing attention to it, stated that a new filing system in Washington is devoted to recording the finger prints of anyone who cares to establish his identity beyond all question in this way at any time. "We are glad," he remarked, "to extend to law-abiding people the same privilege we have been extending to criminals for years!" Numbers of visitors to the institute are taking advantage of this invitation.

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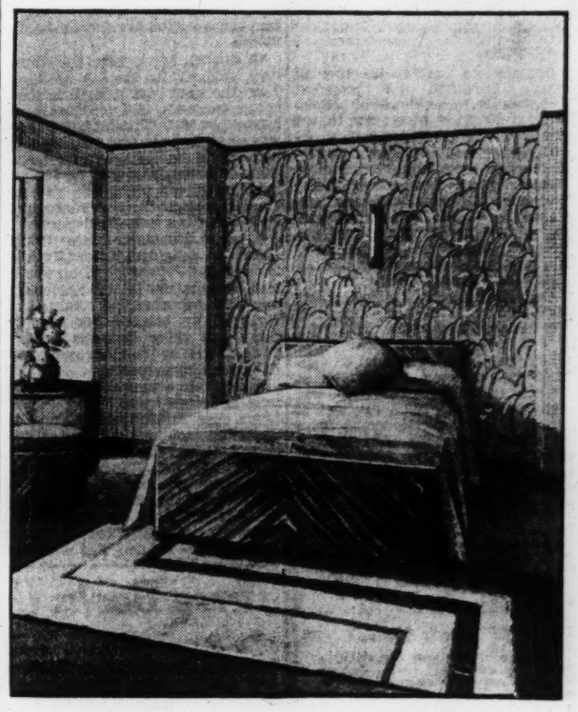
During the past few years there has been something of renaissance in home decorating schemes. Gone are the stereotyped wall-papered rooms—to-day we see the introduction of perspective, combining colour and design. Nowhere is this progress more apparent than in Brown, Muff's decorating section, with its exciting suggestions. Let Brown, Muff's estimate for your decorations. You'll find that not only are their charges consistently moderate, but everything they do is done with exceptional thoroughness, and careful attention to the smallest detail.
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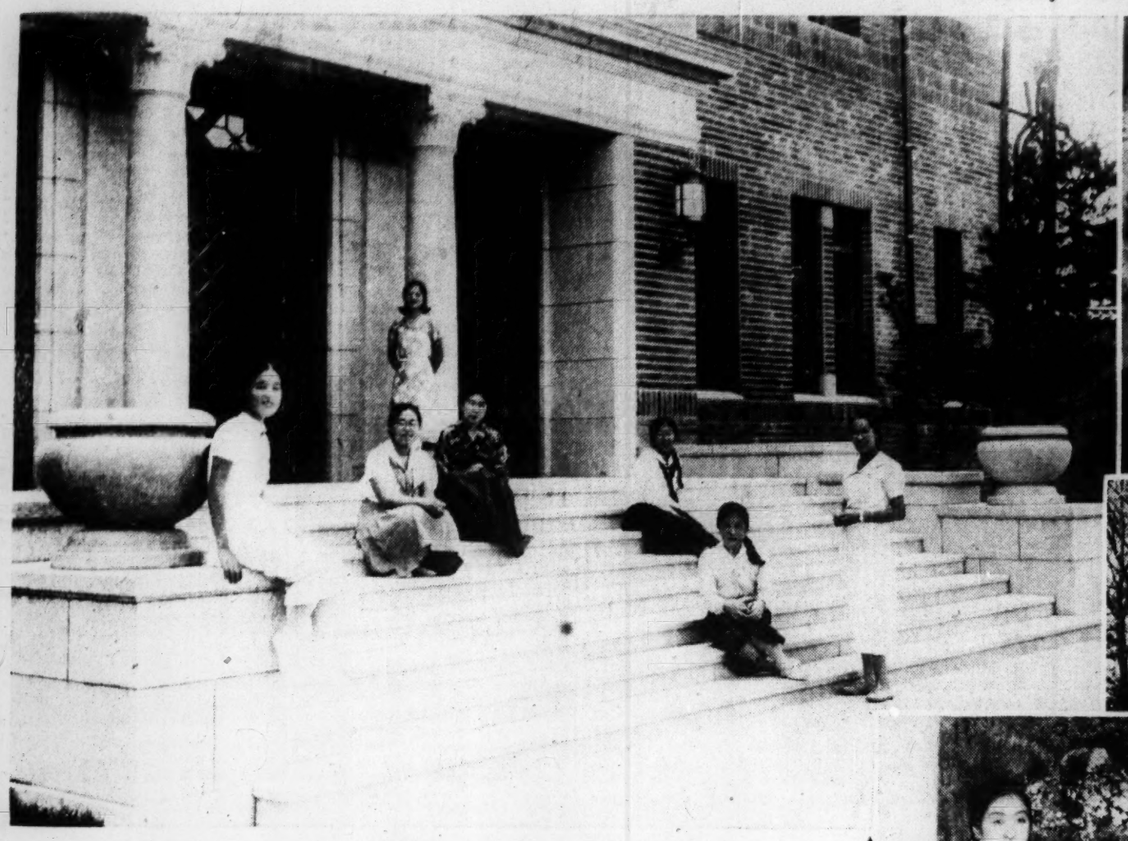
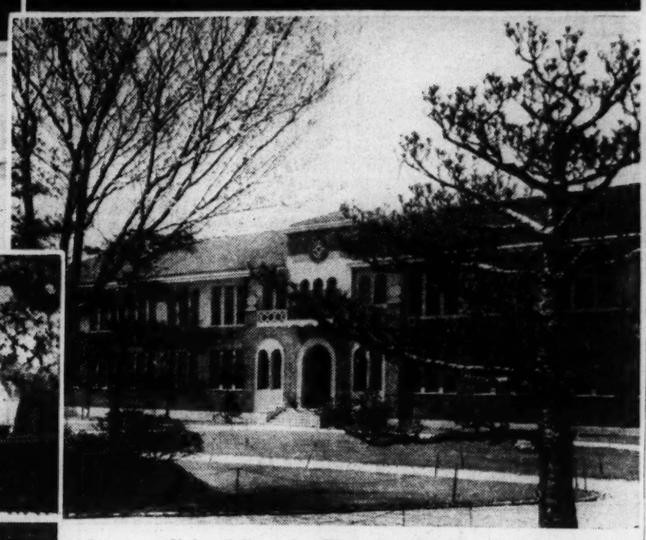
A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page





Scenes at Kobe College for Women, Kobe, Japan. Upper Row: Left—On the Steps of the College Library. Center—A Moment in Shakespeare's "Coriolanus." Right—Some of the Graduates of the Class of 1934 at Commencement. Lower Row: Left—A Kobe Music Student, Who Is Now Teaching Piano. Right—The Science Building

Campus Ways at Kobe

The Japanese Girl Takes Easily to Unfamiliar Student Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PHONOGRAPHS may din the latest American foxtrot from a Japanese store; but behind the cloistered walls of Kobe College a Japanese girl is practicing Chopin and Bach on her piano. The latest American movie may flicker on a Tokyo screen; but in the quiet of a college theater girls are reciting lines from a Shakespearean drama.

Thus eager Japan is imbibing the deeper culture of the West. Not always is it the jazz records, the lipstick and the calico dress. The lasting refinement of the West is filtering into the Island Kingdom. And it is being discovered perhaps more than anywhere else by Japanese girls attending such an institution as Kobe College for Women, at Kobe, Japan.

Kobe might be termed a "hybrid" college. It began as an American missionary venture. Today it is staffed partially by American teachers and managed partly by a non-denominational corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois. Yet this "sister-school" of Radcliffe has 50 Japanese teachers as against eight American, one German and one Russian instructor. And its students are wholly Japanese, with a few scatterings of Chinese and Koreans.

Appreciation Expressed

Some years ago the Emperor of Japan decorated its president emeritus, Dr. Susan Searle of Wellesley, for 46 years of service to the women of Japan. Today this recognition of service is expressed by setting a new precedent: Miss Isabelle MacCausland, a Boston woman, and a teacher of history and social science at Kobe, has been invited back to teach with her salary paid entirely by Kobe. Ordinarily, an American mission board pays the salaries of the American teachers.

One often hears of the Japanese girls who have left their homes to work in the great textile mills, living a life utterly different from that which has been traditional to Japanese girls and women. Less often do we hear of the Japanese college girl, perhaps because there are not so many of her; yet she, too, is living an entirely new life. But there is eager interest in advanced education among girls of the Flowery Kingdom, and they are as energetic in their college work as are their brothers at the great universities.

Girls at Kobe College for Women average heavier schedules than those of American women's colleges in the United States. Thirty periods a week of classes, each 40 to 50 minutes in length, is no light load, yet Japanese girls "take it" and smile. Vacations are of the same length as in American colleges.

Art and the Home

But all courses are not equally attractive to the Japanese girl, any more than they are to American [illegible]. At Kobe perhaps the [illegible]udies are music, English, drama and home economics — in which preferences there appears the Orient's innate fondness for things artistic—and for a happy home life.

Japan appreciates good music. The phonograph dealers may import their thousands of dance records, but they also import their hundreds of discs by the best composers—with emphasis on Beethoven, Chopin and the Russians. At Kobe, girls have become exceptionally proficient at the piano, on the violin, and in choral work. Some girls leave college prepared to give instruction in music, and their talents are greatly in demand.

Of course, everywhere the Japanese interest in English is keen. Even the train boys study it in their spare moments, and teachers of it are sought after. The Japanese Government gave its first teacher's license to Kobe College. This means that Kobe girls need take no further examination on going into government schools as English instructors. So English is a well-filled course.

A home economics course brings visions of delightful Oriental cooking. Yet the Japanese girl especially likes to learn how to make American pies and American ice cream. And Kobe gladly teaches her how to make just these delicious concoctions, as well as the other rudiments of western home making.

But it is in drama that the Japanese girl finds herself especially at home. Her careful talents excel in designing rich scenery and silken costumes, and her acting abilities are of high merit. Her favorite characters are not by any means all modern women. They are, indeed, more than likely to be women who have won to great achievements in other times—women like Joan of Arc and Florence Nightingale. Shakespeare also has a prominent part in Kobe's repertoire, as also has Japanese drama.

For pure recreation, the Japanese girl finds a broad range of interests. Despite Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations, Nipponese maidens continue their international study clubs. Another type of recreation, which most Americans would think mighty serious, concerns public speaking.

Leading Japanese newspapers annually sponsor oratorical contests in English. Both sexes compete in these, and enthusiastically present their theories of life and the world, repeating in their own resounding phraseology gems from the works of men like Carlyle and Emerson. Kobe College's last delegate to such a contest was a Chinese girl, whose subject was "Confuscius's Theories Concerning Peace." She came home with second prize.

Then, of course, there are tennis, volley-ball, and folk-dancing. And in winter students enjoy something very like an American "snow-train excursion." The government-controlled railroads give a 10 per cent discount to students and run special trains to the northern mountains where skiing and skating and crisp snow await them.

Since Kobe is a Christian school there are two hours of Bible weekly. The Government imposes no limitations on the teaching of the Bible, and all students understand that it is a Christian school. There are far more applicants to the college than its accommodations for 1000 will care for, and girls are admitted by competitive examination.

In Time To Influence

Such a college comes in time to have its influence upon the national consciousness. Its students and graduates teach in orphanages and settlements. They become Y. W. C. A. secretaries and engage in other social service. They take a new interest in economics and become cognizant of labor conditions. Not a few Kobe graduates have married men who have entered the consular services, and thus they live abroad.

Gradually, imperceptibly, such institutions as Kobe College for Women are helping to build a newer, a more modernly-cultured Japan. And they are helping as well to build up in the Japanese consciousness a higher conception of woman's place in the world.

W. H. S.

Three Books Concerning Youth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the many books of interest to those working with youth, three have come to our notice as having specialized appeal within their chosen fields.

"Social and Religious Problems of Young People," by Sidney A. Weston and S. Ralph Harlow (Abingdon Press, New York, $1.75) is a useful volume subtitled "a handbook for group and individual use." It is made up of cases or discussion subjects, dealt with in conversation form, dramatized as it were, just as they probably occurred in the group that had the subject up for consideration. The general plan is, first a stating of the problem, with analysis, followed by the dramatized discussion (including the leader's way of guiding the conversation through revealing or thought-provoking questions), and concluding with helpful suggestions as to source material. The first half of the book, prepared by Dr. Weston, brings up ethical and social problems, the second half, written by Dr. Harlow, deals with religious problems. A few of the points discussed are: Conflicts of Loyalties, Social Conventions, War or World Brotherhood, Other Races and Nations. The section on religious problems is treated, it must be noted, from the viewpoint of the evangelical churches.

The volume is fundamentally straightforward, as anything for use with youth groups should be. The subjects taken up are vital to most thinking young people, and the method of presentation lays emphasis on the constructive. It should be helpful to camp directors, teachers, scout leaders, and others who have the joy and privilege of bringing about intimate talks with young people on subjects close to their hearts. You might like to recall that Dr. Harlow wrote one of the articles on the subject, "Questioning Youth" which ran as a major series in this newspaper last spring.

Vocational Advice

"Youth's Work in the New World," by T. Otto Nall (Association Press, New York, $1.75) is a collection of chapters dealing with possible careers or fields of interest, each chapter by an outstanding authority. Thus, the one on medicine as a career is by Dr. William J. Mayo; the one on diplomacy, by Ruth Bryan Owen; on art, by Rockwell Kent; on the ministry, by Charles W. Gilkey, dean of the chapel of the University of Chicago. The "speakers" are indeed uncommonly well chosen for their probable appeal to alert young people—men and girls. And we say "speakers" advisedly for the book seems like a wisely planned series of vocational talks to some youth group.

As one might be led to expect from any book sponsored by the Association Press of the General Board of the Young Men's Christian Associations, these chapters go further than the ordinary "career" articles, in that they place emphasis definitely upon the inspirational, upon giving service to mankind, upon a recognition of God as the heart and true source of any and all careers. The inclusion of chapters on such fields as educational and social work interpreted as a love-labor for peace and international brotherhood is, therefore to be expected.

This volume is good reading for youth. It is excellent as a basis for discussion and study on the part of a class, club or group of young people and their teacher or group leader. A fine section in the back, containing questions for discussion, information leading to further study and source material, makes it especially practical for these purposes.

Pathfinders And Others

In "Organizations for Youth," by Elizabeth R. Pendry and Hugh Hartshorne (McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, $2.75), 40 leisure-time organizations working with young people are allowed to speak for themselves, interpreting their aims and their work toward the building of character. The chapters are grouped under headings: I—Societies, containing such organizations as the Boy and Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Four-H, and Boys' Clubs of America; II—Junior programs of adult groups, such as Rotary Clubs' Boys' Work Council, Kiwanis "Brothers" and "Dads," Order of DeMolay; III—Plans for schools, such as The Knighthood of Youth, Pathfinders of America, the School Republic; IV—Special Interest Plans, such as Audubon societies, Girls' Service League, A. S. P. C. A. (Humane Society); V—Inter-religious groups, such as Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of King Arthur and Queens of Avalon, Toc H; and an appendix dealing in brief with church programs of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish groups.

Under a plan whereby each organization supplies information for its own chapter, a book might easily become merely a series of publicity articles in which enthusiastic informants strive with one another for high place. But here is where the two authors come in. The chapters do not sputter with large claims and exaggerations. They are quietly and serviceably informative, and so written that the reader can tell quickly wherein one organization has a different approach from another, what need it was founded to meet, its history, its scope and in general the character of its work. Editorial opinions are not given. The chapters deal entirely with facts and philosophies. As a result the book makes valuable reference material for libraries, schools, clubs of young people; while for educators it provides in a quick way information concerning available groups working along similar lines, which has probably never before been included in one volume.

Miss Pendry has brought to the making of this book her experience as Educational and Vocational Guidance Counselor, New York City Public Schools, while Mr. Hartshorne's special field is Research Associate in Religion, Yale University. The book grew out of a project started by the Character Education Inquiry, which was conducted at Teachers College, Columbia University, with the co-operation of the Institute of Social and Religious Research. "The purpose is . . . to encourage mutual acquaintance among them (the organizations) and such constructive criticism as may well come from the knowledge of how others view the problem of character education."

M. J. T.

Tells of Opportunity School

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

THE crowd at the Round Table is getting so jolly big that today we are calling on a few of those who have been waiting quite a while but who have fairly short "speeches" to make. With the exception of this first speaker, then, you will find the chats brief, and as a consequence we are able to include more of you than usual. And, by the way, if your letter has been in the Chairman's mailbox a long time and no words said, you might like to know that it is slowly but surely working toward the speakers' table. With the exception of a few letters in hand that are not at all helpful, and one or two that are far too long for our use (and difficult to cull from), all our waiting Round Tablers will eventually be heard from.

CHAIRMAN

'Corresponding With Others'
Colorado

Dear Chairman:

To me the Round Table is one of the most interesting features of The Christian Science Monitor. I am grateful for the opportunity it affords of corresponding with others, the world over. For as so many of the members have pointed out, the friendships thus formed are of inestimable value in the furthering of that cause which is so near to the hearts of us all—world peace. Where there is true friendship and love there can be no war.

I read with interest the article on the Education Page of Jan. 7, telling us about the Metropolitan High School in Los Angeles. It occurred to me that perhaps the members of the Round Table would be interested in hearing something of the Opportunity School here in Denver.

This school offers just that to hundreds of pupils—opportunity. It is centrally located, near the business district of the city, and has both day and evening classes.

There one may take a complete high school course, or make up necessary credits; many of these pupils are older folk who didn't have the opportunity of schooling when they were of high school age.

Beside the high school there are classes in shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, and other office work for both the beginners and the more advanced students; commercial law, salesmanship, public speaking, manual training, hairdressing, domestic science,—in fact nearly every subject one could desire.

The doors of Opportunity are open to persons of every age and class, and it is cause for gratitude that there is no tuition fee for any of the subjects; the only expense the pupils have is that of their books and other supplies. For this reason such a school is indeed a blessing for those who would not otherwise be able to complete their education, or to prepare themselves for a place in the business world.

Will you let me become a member of this Youth's Round Table? I should like to correspond with members from any part of the United States, but particularly from those living in other countries.

(Miss) R. O.

'Fun Out of Hiking'
New York State

Dear Chairman:

I look forward eagerly to the arrival of the Monitor and especially for the Tuesday edition with letters from "friends" of the Youth's Round Table.

I am very much interested in sports of all kinds, but do not excel in any one of them. Our family derives a great deal of fun out of hiking. A short time ago several of us went for a long walk along the shore of Lake Ontario, which is about 10 miles from where I live. Of course, at this time of year the beach was covered with snow and there were big icebergs jutting some distance out into the water; also a great deal of ice floating around in the lake. The sky was a steel gray, forming a sharp contrast to the whiteness of the snow-covered bergs.

I enjoy operas and plays, and just recently had the pleasure of seeing Katharine Cornell play in "Romeo and Juliet." Have been taking vocal lessons for the past year, and in so doing have cultivated a greater interest in opera stars than ever before. Music seems to help to round out one's activities.

I would like to hear from correspondents of other lands so that I may know their customs and habits and perhaps tell them a bit about ours.

The Round Table idea is grand, thanks to the originator of it.

(Miss) P. D.

'A Snow Vacation'
Iowa

Dear Chairman:

This is a knocking for admittance to the jolly group at the Round Table. I am in the twenties and am seeking to find new friends so hope I'll be admitted.

During the last two weeks I have been having a snow vacation and have been at my folks', who live on a farm. I had been teaching near Des Moines, but the lack of coal and the impossibility of the motor-driven buses getting through the drifted snow caused, the school to be closed. I've delved into all kinds of literary material and especially enjoyed the Monitor with its "Youth Round Table."

I should love an exchange of ideas with some person interested in the teaching of music in the grades and in the fifth grade. I'm also interested in travel, having covered a portion of our North America this last summer. The itinerary included Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, southern Canada (provinces of Alberta and British Columbia), Wyoming with its renowned Yellowstone National Park, Nebraska and then back to Iowa. I'm hoping to travel again this summer, but I'd enjoy hearing from anyone in distant parts or anyone who has traveled.

My folks have been literally and figuratively snowbound for over a month. When I came home I had to plow through snow across an unbroken prairie at midnight when the temperature was 30 below zero, so you can be sure I was glad to get home again. Our yard is covered with snow and we cheerfully walk over hedges, fences and chicken houses. During this period of partial isolation all of us have enjoyed to the utmost all the Christian Science literature.

May our Round Table grow and scatter more good and happiness.

(Miss) R. D. S.

But we have no more space! So, until next Tuesday, cheerio.

Chairman

Mara Popova of Sofia

Unofficial Ambassadors—I

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MARA POPOVA has one great burning purpose which dominates her student life. It is a purpose which makes her dark eyes glow like live coals, which causes her shapely eyebrows to contract ever so little when she talks of it, and her slender fingers to close tightly on one another. She wishes to see every crippled child in the whole world cared for and enabled to become useful in some congenial life-work. Straight and lithe and graceful, she never forgets the special needs of those who need patient, loving training because of their handicap.

Three years ago she left her native Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, to accept a scholarship awarded her while a pupil at the American Gymnasium (preparatory - school) in Lovetch, for a year's study at Mount Holyoke College. Full of gratitude for this assistance, her purpose then crystallized for her, and after the year had ended she gathered her small resources together and went to Cleveland College for Religious and Social Work, where she received her degree of Bachelor in Social Work, and where she met Dean Meyer of Boston University, who encouraged and assisted her further. Coming to Boston University School of Religious and Social Work, where she is now working for a Master's degree in Social Science, she realized the need of supplementing her funds and obtained, through her New England acquaintances, occasional engagements as a speaker on Bulgarian topics before young people's church groups.

She recalls, as she tells you how very different life is in America, that "every one in Bulgaria dreams of seeing the New World." What troubled her most at first was the speed, not only in physical motion but in college papers, for example. With a twinkle of humorous appreciation she relates: "It was difficult for me, not because I did not know the facts, but because I could not seem to summarize my knowledge. The American student goes one-two-three-four" (an expressive gesture of the hands) "and makes a summary which requires that the reader know something of the subject. In Bulgaria we should not get any marks unless we had explanatory sentences. My first professor over here said, 'Fine, but I wish you would cut out some of your flowery language.' The girls at Mount Holyoke all seemed to be writing like machines, without, it seemed to me, any sentiment. We in Bulgaria are too sentimental, too romantic and idealistic. We are not prepared to face reality as the American girl will face it, although, on the other hand, she does not stop long enough to enjoy fine literature and more cultural things."

Gently tolerant of what she does not understand she admits that many of her ideas of Americans were reversed on actual acquaintance, for like most Europeans, she had accepted the distorted caricatures of the cartoonists and playwrights who had depicted the American as entirely materialistic. Deeply touched by the hospitality extended to her, she cherishes especially the thought of a kind deed performed by a fellow student, a young man working his way through college, who went to an extraordinary amount of trouble one night in her behalf. She had only one dollar to offer as payment for the precious time sacrificed from his work. This he returned, however, with a plea that it be used as the basis of a fund for the handicapped children she hopes to serve in her native land.

She was a little shocked at first by the number of girls she saw smoking when she first came to America, for, she says, the girls and women of Bulgaria have not formed the habit; only a very few of them ever smoke, and then only privately in the homes of the ultrasmart, who wish to be "modern." She is convinced that there is no essential difference between the hopes of the average college girl of the "New World" and her European sister, that better acquaintance with one another among young people will sow the seed of better international understanding.

P. P. S.

From an Eastern Legend

A weary traveler approached the gates of the city. A wise old man was sitting by the roadside and to him the traveler said: "Can you tell me what kind of people live in this city?"

The wise man asked, "What kind of people did you have in the city from which you have come?"

The traveler broke into a torrent of angry speech—they had swindled him, they were thieves, they were quarrelsome and impossible to live with.

When the traveler stopped only for lack of more strong words, the wise man said quietly, "Then you will find the same kind of people here."

Reprinted from "World Youth," a newspaper for young people.

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A Day on the "Sarah Jane"

TO HEAR Simon speak of her, one would imagine the "Sarah Jane" to have the speed of a destroyer, the majesty of a warship and the grace of a clipper under full sail. In truth she is an old sprit-sail Thames barge, long past her youth, which he bought for a song and equipped with a semi-Diesel engine.

This vessel, after being refitted and painted, was ready for her trial, at which Simon invited us to be present. The "Sarah Jane" still lay in the Medway, off Sittingbourne; and, as we were promised a fine sail out to sea and back, we accepted with alacrity, agreeing in return to bring down in our car a load of bedding and cushions for the saloon. The trial was to take place the following Saturday and we engaged to be at a spot, somewhat sketchily indicated, about ten-thirty that morning. We looked forward to the outing considerably, for we were fond of sailing and London was insufferably hot.

* * *

TO OUR DISAPPOINTMENT, however, Saturday dawned gray and with every promise of rain. Hoping for an improvement, we drove to Simon's house, where we collected a miscellaneous assortment of articles which, wisely, he had refrained from mentioning; and we set out, looking like furniture-movers, through the southern outspreadings of London. Scarcely had we passed the Crystal Palace than it began to sprinkle. Rain was a polite understatement for what followed. Streams of water ran down our windscreen, pattered on the roof, and bounced off our bonnet. Indeed I could scarcely see to drive and once had to draw up by the roadside until the worst was over. Reaching the high ground above Maidstone, we could see huge storm clouds sweeping across Kent, but here and there the sun broke through.

It was in one of these sunny spells that we reached the salt marshes beyond Sittingbourne, and began the search for the particular sandy rut which Simon had said would lead us to that portion of the sea-wall which hid the "Sarah Jane" from view.

* * *

THE ROAD was an insult; but, such as it was, after crawling, bumping and splashing through puddles the size of small lakes, we finally reached our destination. Above the dyke a mast showed and I went forward to hail Simon, leaving my companion to unload his possessions from the car.

From the top of the wall, I beheld a vast expanse of mud left by the ebbing tide and, looking small and distant in the estuary, a barge, presumably the "Sarah Jane," was anchored. Huge clouds were sweeping overhead and gulls screamed as they were carried by on the wind; otherwise it seemed that we were alone in space. Added to which it began to rain.

Peeling off my sweater, I waved it, at the same time letting out a series of whoops which were flung back at me by the wind. After what seemed an interminable time, I was rewarded by the sight of a boat putting out from the barge, and presently the occupant landed on the flats and approached along a semi-mud-submerged breakwater. To our surprise, it was a stranger who gave us greeting.

* * *

"DIDN'T YOU MEET Simon? He went to meet and guide you over the marshes," he said.

Of course, we had not seen Simon, nor was there any sign of him now as, from the height of the wall, we looked back over the gloomy expanse of salt marsh.

"Well, you'd better come aboard," suggested the mate; and, as it was raining and the bedding had all been unloaded onto the ground, we agreed.

Alas, then, for our plain, but clean, dresses! With white shoes slung about our necks and piles of blankets, mattresses and all the other articles which Simon had left for us, we slid and staggered over the breakwater, which itself was overgrown with slime and weed, but which was our only protection from muddy extinction. It was raining now in good earnest; but we could only move slowly, making several journeys from the wall to the boat with our loads. Mud squelched through my toes and I slipped at every step with Simon's new tea-set in my hands, but at length we put off from the shore and fell rapidly on the tide down to the barge.

* * *

ONCE ON BOARD and below, we burst into helpless laughter. It was all so like Simon, whose arrangements, whilst elaborate, invariably went astray.

It took some time to clean ourselves and dry our hair; then we explored the barge, which we found snug and well-appointed. Sounds of hammering attracted our notice and, following them up, we discovered two men squatting in almost complete darkness over the engine, which we gathered was giving trouble.

It was nearly one o'clock when Simon returned from his polite, but misplaced, effort to meet us, and hopelessly involved explanations followed.

"When do we sail, Simon?" I interrupted, for the sun was out again; and the marshes, before so drear, now shone green and gold against a radiant sky. The river, too, was blue and its seaward flow urged us with it.

"Oh, any time now. We'd have been off before, only the magneto has gone crazy," he replied.

We took lunch up aloft and sat there until the sun again retired. Meanwhile the hammering went on. Now and then Simon would say, "We'll soon be off," or that "She was all right yesterday."

* * *

IT WAS FOUR o'clock when the engineer popped his head through the door and asked if he could borrow our car. He wanted to take the magneto to Faversham, fifteen miles away. Helplessly, I murmured that we had to leave about seven.

"Oh, we'll have a sail long before that!" I was told. It was six, however, when, to the accompaniment of crashing thunder and vivid lightning, the men returned.

"Got it," said one, shaking water from himself like a dog. The hammering began again and we sat listening to the storm in the tiny and now cold cabin. I was just going to remark that we must really go, when Simon was called out. More hammering followed, then suddenly a deafening roar. Cries of delight and triumph, however, from three male voices, for actually the engine was firing!

* * *

FEELING A STRANGE motion, I went aloft to discover a rotating world. The "Sarah Jane," like one possessed, was careering in circles about her anchor. Appearing at my elbow, Simon watched her circular progress with admiration.

"She's doing six knots, you know," he boasted.

He seemed surprised and rather hurt when I insisted that we must start back, but he had us deposited upon the flats from which a new tide had ebbed, and, feeling completely waterlogged, we squelched to terra firma and our car. Rain still poured upon us, making of our progress over the marsh a joke or a nightmare, whichever way you took it. Wet, cold and with night falling prematurely, the prospect for our homeward drive was not alluring, but a miracle happened to crown our damp spirits with glory.

Beyond Maidstone the sun came out in radiance and all the way home, until the moon climbed the starry sky, our drive was perfect.

A. C.

This Room

THIS room is long-familiar; many times
In thought or idleness my wandering eyes
Have gone from chair to chair; across the wall,
Picture to picture; along the patterned rug.
Yet now as if for the first time I stand
And look about me. It is not the same.
There is a sudden beauty in the light,
Bright and relentless, that now falls across
Dim-covered chairs, and there is quiet flame
Of orange flowers in a curving bowl,
Blue as deep water, that my eyes have seen
But never thought to wonder at before.

A clash of color at this window now,
Deep red of curtains, orange of the flowers,
The vivid purple of a dress that comes
One moment, while one pauses to set down
A plate of cakes with frosting pink and white.

The colors of this room confuse my eyes.
I seek a corner I have known before,—
Bookcase, and shadows, and a dark deep chair.
My dress is dark; now I am shadow, too.
Strange that I had not ever seen before,
As now I do, these colors and this dark.

ELIZABETH W. SEAVER

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THE ROAD TO RZYBRZYCKA, POLAND, IN EARLY SPRING

TODAY spring has come to Poland! Not perhaps a permanent spring, but one of those intervals of warm weather and sunshine which show that the back of winter is at last broken, which hold out hopes of golden catkins, of primroses, and of little mauve anemones.

It happened so suddenly. In one short night the thaw came and we woke, surprised, to a world green and brown and water-logged.

The curve sweep of the field before the house is striped in shades of green and brown, broken by queer "map-of-the-world" patches of snow, now fast disappearing.

The valley, looking wider and flatter than it did under its winter blanket, leads up to high mountains, still white, outlined against a sky of palest blue. The village, too, in its cluster of willows, looks less haggard and fits better into the landscape.

* * *

THE FARM CART was waiting at the door and we bundled in, all six of us, Polish and English. An invitation had come from Pan Kossak to see over his farm, on the first warm day. How strange it was, to be moving in a cart, on wheels, instead of in a sledge! The track was still deep in melting snow and ice, the ditches were running torrents, and in every hollow of the fields water had collected from which little streams raced down to join the river. The cart creaked and groaned its way down the hill, at the bottom of which we turned into the long birch avenue leading up to the old house, half castle, half farm. In the courtyard we were met by Pan Kossak, smiling and welcoming us to his home. What would we like to see? Everything! It was all new to us.

Starting with the cowsheds, where we admired a really beautiful dove gray Swiss herd, we went on to the stables and made friends with the horses. Pan Kossak was for years an officer in the Polish cavalry, and many were the stories he told us of his beloved horses.

From the stables we found our way to the pigsties and the sheep pens. In the latter we were allowed, as a great treat, to cuddle a two-days-old lamb, coal black except for a white star on the top of its head! It was hard to tear ourselves away from such an attraction, but there was more to see.

* * *

WE HAD BEEN hoping all afternoon for a glimpse of Pan Kossak's daughter, the famous Polish authoress. How thrilled we were, then, when at four o'clock Pan Kossak said that we must all come in and have tea at the castle. We went into a big hall, bare and whitewashed, with a high arched ceiling. On each side were wide doors, carved but not polished, and in the center an oak staircase led up to the first floor.

We were taken upstairs and shown into a long, bright room, heated by an immense porcelain stove in one corner. Madame greeted us in skiing trousers and boots! Yes, she still had hope of more snow; winter was not yet over in the Carpathians.

We sat and talked with all the family, in French and Polish. Tea was brought in and square slices of black bread, damp and heavy and good, eaten with farm butter and cheese.

* * *

THE ROOM IN which we were sitting faced west; and, as the sun sank bit by bit into an angry bank of clouds, shafts of rose-colored light streamed in through the long windows, picking out the faded colors of an old Kilim rug, putting new life into the portrait of a long-forgotten ancestor and casting fantastic shadows from the vaulted ceiling.

It was time to go. We left regretfully, though with the cheering assurance, "Come again," ringing in our ears.

The trunks of the birches were now crimson in the sunset, and the water in the ruts reflected the same wild glare. The ragged and untidy countryside looked its best in this queer light; nothing seemed real. It was just a picture, strangely illuminated, satisfying by reason of its unreality. Some peasant women passed, wearing the costume of the village. With them reality returned, the completing of the picture had broken the spell.

We turned homewards up the mountain path.

E. M. S.

First Notes of the Birds

THOSE who have passed the winter in the country, are sensible of the delightful influences that accompany the earliest indications of spring; and of these, none are more delightful than the first notes of the birds. There is one modest little sad-colored bird, much resembling a wren, which came about the house just on the skirts of winter, when not a blade of grass was to be seen, and when a few prematurely warm days had given a flattering foretaste of soft weather. He sang early in the dawning, long before sun rise, and late in the evening, just before the closing in of night, his matin and his vesper hymns. It is true, he sang occasionally throughout the day; but at these still hours, his song was more remarked. He sat on a leafless tree, just before the window, and warbled forth his notes, few and simple, but singularly sweet, with something of a plaintive tone, that heightened their effect.

The first morning that he was heard was a joyous one among the young folks of my household. . . . Nature was once more awakening; they now promised themselves the immediate appearance of buds and blossoms. I was reminded of the tempest-tossed crew of Columbus, when, after their long dubious voyage, the field birds came singing round the ship, though still far at sea, rejoicing them with the belief of the immediate proximity of land. A sharp return of winter almost silenced my little songster, and dashed the hilarity of the household, yet still he poured forth, now and then, a few plaintive notes, between the frosty pipings of the breeze, like gleams of sunshine between wintry clouds.

I have consulted my book of ornithology in vain, to find out the name of this kindly little bird, who certainly deserves honor and favor far beyond his modest pretensions. He comes like the lowly violet, the most unpretending, but welcomest of flowers, breathing the sweet promise of the early year.

Another of our feathered visitors, who follow close upon the steps of winter, is the Pe-wit, or Pe-wee, or Phoebe-bird; for he is called by each of these names, from a fancied resemblance to the sound of his monotonous note. He is a sociable little thing, and seeks the habitation of man. A pair of them have built beneath my porch, and have reared several broods there, for two years past, their nest being never disturbed. They arrive early in the spring, just when the crocus and the snowdrop begin to peep forth. Their first chirp spreads gladness through the house. "The Phoebe-birds have come!" is heard on all sides; they are welcomed back like members of the family; and speculations are made upon where they have been, and what countries they have seen, during their long absence.—From "Wolfert's Roost, and Other Papers," by WASHINGTON IRVING.

Learning a Lesson From Jonah

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN "the word of the Lord" came to Jonah, saying, "Arise, go to Nineveh, that great city, and cry against it; for their wickedness is come up before me" (Jonah 1:2), evidently Jonah saw before him a great problem, too great a one he may have thought, to solve; for the Scriptural narrative tells us that he rose up to flee "from the presence of the Lord," and went aboard a ship which would take him in an opposite direction to Nineveh. A storm arose which endangered the ship. Jonah had lapsed into lethargy and, being fast asleep, was approached by the shipmaster with the words (1:6), "What meanest thou, O sleeper? arise, call upon thy God." So beclouding had been the mesmerism of evil to which Jonah had yielded, that he had neglected to pray. When his cotravelers, who knew that he had fled from the presence of the Lord, asked him, "What shall we do unto thee?" he bade them cast him into the sea.

According to the Psalmist's statement, God's "mercy endureth for ever." As his predicament was prolonged, Jonah prayed meekly and penitently, and he was released. Chastened by his experience, he was then ready to carry out the divine behest, and succeeded in arousing the people of a large city to repentance, upon which they were saved from destruction.

Viewed in the light of Christian Science, this narrative is analogous to the experiences of many individuals. When difficulties seem to loom, too big to be faced, selfish opinion, doubt, and fear, if unresisted, crowd out courage and confidence. Then comes the temptation to turn away from duty, silence the urge to obey, and move from one place to another in a vain search for peace under wrong conditions. The result is that one meets with increased material stagnation and confusion, even as did Jonah, while still faced with the unsolved problem from which escape had been sought. And no solution is found except by turning to God and obeying Him. As long as the demand for obedience to Truth remains neglected, it will present itself until fulfilled.

Mary Baker Eddy, after discovering Christian Science, gave to the world the much treasured textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The "key," when properly used, discloses to the earnest student the Scriptural method of fairly meeting and properly overcoming every problem, great or small. On page 20 of this volume the author refers to Jesus, as "well knowing that to obey the divine order and trust God, saves retracing and traversing anew the path from sin to holiness."

Every difficulty is but a trial of one's faith in God. The confident Christian Scientist does not hesitate to obey Him, despite temptations to the contrary. The Apostle Paul writes reassuringly in his first letter to the Corinthians (10:13), "There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man: but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it." When lack, discord, unemployment, disease, or evil of any name or nature, would frighten and disturb, there and then we may ask, as did Paul (Acts 9:6), "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" How shall we maintain steadfast faith in God's unfailing love and care for every one of His children, and prove that when His commandments are obeyed His promises of salvation are kept?

Is self-will the tempter? Then it is well to remember that only by retracing one's erring footsteps, and obediently traversing anew the path in accordance with divine direction, is the goal of happiness and contentment finally reached. Mrs. Eddy comfortingly writes (Science and Health, p. 174), "The footsteps of thought, rising above material standpoints, are slow, and portend a long night to the traveller; but the angels of His presence—the spiritual intuitions that tell us when 'the night is far spent, the day is at hand'—are our guardians in the gloom." So, with patience and humility, a higher spirituality is attained, and the realization gained that true thought expresses tractability and selflessness, and as a result one manifests joyous activity, harmony, happiness, health, courage, contentment, and an abiding confidence in God's healing and redeeming power. To declare this truth understandingly and insistently, brings harmony into visible manifestation.

All who will may prove this Christianly scientific truth and dwell securely in the calm, peaceful, heavenly realm of divine Love an attainment which is the result of vision and of humble obedience. Gratefully do Christian Scientists acquiesce in the beautiful thought expressed in the lines by Mrs. Eddy (Poems, p. 14),

"I will follow and rejoice
All the rugged way,"

while they pray to be divinely guided past temptation into deliverance from all evil.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Eine Lehre aus der Geschichte Jonas ziehen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS „das Wort des Herrn" zu Jona kam und sprach: „Mache dich auf und gehe in die große Stadt Ninive und predige wider sie! denn ihre Bosheit ist heraufgekommen vor mich" (Jona. 1, 2), sah Jona sich offenbar vor eine große Aufgabe gestellt—zu groß, um sie zu lösen, muß er wohl gedacht haben; denn in der biblischen Geschichte heißt es, daß er sich aufmachte und „vor dem Herrn" floh und in ein Schiff ging, das ihn in entgegengesetzter Richtung nach Ninive bringen sollte. Es erhob sich ein Sturm, der das Schiff gefährdete. Jona war von Schläfrigkeit übermannt worden, und da er fest schlief, trat der Schiffsherr zu ihm und sprach: „Was schläfst du? Stehe auf, rufe deinen Gott an!" (Jona 1, 6). Der Mesmerismus des Bösen, dem Jona nicht widerstanden hatte, war so verfinsternd gewesen, daß er versäumt hatte, zu beten. Als die Mitreisenden, die wußten, daß er vor dem Herrn geflohen war, ihn fragten: „Was sollen wir denn mit dir tun?", bat er sie, ihn ins Meer zu werfen.

Nach der Erklärung des Psalmisten „währet" Gottes „Güte ewiglich". Als seine schlimme Lage anhielt, betete Jona demütig und reumütig und wurde befreit. Durch diese Erfahrung geläutert, war er sodann bereit, den göttlichen Befehl auszuführen, und es gelang ihm, die Einwohner einer großen Stadt zur Buße zu bewegen, worauf sie vom Untergang verschont blieben.

Im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist diese Erzählung den Erfahrungen vieler Menschen ähnlich. Wenn auftauchende Schwierigkeiten zu groß scheinen, um ihnen entgegenzutreten, verdrängen selbstsüchtige Ansicht, Zweifel und Furcht, wenn man ihnen nicht widersteht, Mut und Zuversicht. Dann kommt die Versuchung, sich von der Pflicht abzuwenden, die dringende Forderung zu gehorchen zum Schweigen zu bringen und in vergeblichem Suchen nach Frieden unter irrigen Zuständen von einem Ort zum andern zu gehen. Die Folge ist, daß man wie Jona noch größerer materieller Stockung und Verwirrung begegnet, und daß das ungelöste Problem, dem man zu entrinnen gesucht hatte, immer noch vor einem steht. Und man findet eine Lösung nur dadurch, daß man sich an Gott wendet und ihm gehorcht. Solange der Forderung, der Wahrheit zu gehorchen, nicht nachgekommen wird, behauptet sie sich, bis sie erfüllt wird.

Nachdem Mary Baker Eddy die Christliche Wissenschaft entdeckt hatte, gab sie der Welt das hochgeschätzte Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift". Der „Schlüssel" enthüllt bei rechter Anwendung dem ernsten Schüler das biblische Verfahren, jedem Problem, ob groß oder klein, offen entgegenzutreten und es richtig zu überwinden. Auf Seite 20 dieses Buchs zeigt die Verfasserin, daß Jesus „wohl wußte, daß Gehorsam gegen die göttliche Ordnung und Vertrauen auf Gott es uns erspart, den Pfad von der Sünde zur Heiligkeit zurückzugehen und von neuem zu durchwandern".

Jede Schwierigkeit stellt nur unsern Glauben an Gott auf die Probe. Der vertrauensvolle Christliche Wissenschafter zögert nicht. Ihm trotz Versuchungen zum Gegenteil zu gehorchen. Der Apostel Paulus gibt uns in seinem ersten Briefe an die Korinther (K. 10, 13) die beruhigende Versicherung: „Es hat euch noch keine denn menschliche Versuchung betreten; aber Gott ist getreu, der euch nicht läßt versuchen über euer Vermögen, sondern macht, daß die Versuchung so ein Ende gewinne, daß ihr's könnet ertragen". Wenn Mangel, Uneinigkeit, Arbeitslosigkeit, Krankheit oder irgend ein anderes Übel uns zu erschrecken und zu beunruhigen sucht, können wir wie Paulus fragen: „Herr, was willst du, daß ich tun soll?" (Ap. 9, 6). Wie sollen wir in unerschütterlichem Glauben an Gottes unfehlbare Liebe und Fürsorge für jedes Seiner Kinder verharren und beweisen, daß Seine Verheißungen der Erlösung in Erfüllung gehen, wenn wir Seine Gebote halten?

Heißt der Versucher Eigenwille? Dann tut man gut daran, zu bedenken, daß man nur dadurch, daß man nicht im Irrtum weiterschreitet sondern umkehrt und den Weg in Übereinstimmung mit göttlicher Leitung von neuem durchwandert, das Ziel Freudigkeit und Zufriedenheit schließlich erreichen kann. Mrs. Eddy schreibt ermutigend (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 174): „Die Schritte des Gedankens, die sich über den materiellen Standpunkt erheben, sind langsam und verkündigen dem Wanderer eine lange Nacht; aber die Engel Seiner Gegenwart, die geistigen Intuitionen, die uns sagen, wenn ‚die Nacht . . . vorgerückt, der Tag . . . nahe herbeikommen' ist'—diese Engel sind unsere Hüter in dem Dunkel". Mit Geduld und durch Demut erreicht man also eine höhere Vergeistigung—man erlangt die Erkenntnis, daß wahres Denken Gefügigkeit und Selbstlosigkeit ausdrückt, und infolgedessen bekundet man freudige Tätigkeit, Harmonie, Freudigkeit, Gesundheit, Mut, Zufriedenheit und das bleibende Vertrauen auf Gottes heilende und erlösende Macht. Verständnisvolles und beharrliches Erklären dieser Wahrheit führt die sichtbare Kundwerdung der Harmonie herbei.

Wer will, kann diese christlich-wissenschaftliche Wahrheit beweisen und wohl geborgen in dem ruhigen, friedlichen, himmlischen Reich der göttlichen Liebe weilen, was einem durch geistigen Blick und demütigen Gehorsam gelingt. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter stimmen dankbar dem herrlichen Gedanken bei den Mrs. Eddy in den Zeilen ausdrückt (Gedichte, S. 14):

„Froh will ich folgen, gehst du mir voran,
Auf rauhem, steinigem Pfade",

und sie beten um göttliche Führung, daß sie nicht in Versuchung geraten, sondern von allem Übel erlöst werden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

The Little House That Wears a Plume

THE little house that wears a plume
Dreams at the thicket's edge:
Its shutters echo pine-green peace,
Its roof, brown oak and sedge.

The sturdy chimney shoulders up
And puffs blue laughter out:
Grey winds that sniff out feathered things
Scatter blue shreds about.

A little house that dreamed itself,
And made itself come true—
It flaunts, to ease its joyfulness,
That smoky plume of blue.

—KARLE WILSON BAKER, in "Dreamers on Horseback." (Dallas, Texas: The Southwest Press.)

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Army Merit Plan Urged as Pattern In Postal Service

(Continued from Page 1)

themselves subjected immediately to one devastating change—instead of holding their commissions indefinitely, as they do now during competency, they would find that they had been appointed by the President for only four years. That is the post office system today. At the end of the four years those army officers of the wrong political faith, who had not previously been disposed of, would find themselves quickly out of the army. This matter of a short tenure of office has almost as disastrous a consequence on building up a career service as any other feature.

Would Ruin Morale

In general, the effect on the morale of the rank and file from having their officers turned into political appointees may easily be imagined. In the post office today the lower ranks are under the merit system, but what good is it for the rank and file to co-operate enthusiastically for reforms with chiefs who may be out of office in a few years because of politics? The political rot at the top spreads down to the whole service.

Let us imagine a typical conversation in the remodeled army, if it were constituted along present Post Office Department lines.

It is General Boots-and-Spurs talking. "I want," he says, "to have Colonel Blank appointed as my aide-de-camp; it is a particularly vital post, and Colonel Blank has a brilliant West Point record and a professional career that fulfills his early promise."

Voted Wrong Way

"My dear General," says Congressman Softsoap, "you can't have Colonel Blank! He voted the wrong way last November. Why, we let him out only last week. But I have just the man for the post. He has three qualifications, he can make a speech, he has organized the boys in the old Sixth Ward, and—he's my wife's second cousin. Need I say more?"

"But won't the public rebel?" asks the horrified General.

"The public?—Nonsense! They see the same thing happen every day in the Post Office, don't they? Then why should they object to it in the army?"

And yet, as all know, the public does draw a distinction. Sometimes it draws a distinction that is hard for politicians to grasp.

Saved Library of Congress

It was nothing but public opinion, for instance, which saved the Library of Congress from a raid by enthusiastic spoilsmen in the incoming Seventy-Fourth Congress—their motto was "a Democrat can read Babylonian cuneiform just as well as a Republican!" But public opinion would not countenance the outrage; and the Library of Congress raid was regretfully dropped.

But there were plenty of other raids that were not dropped. One of them involves a political process not generally known outside of Washington—the publication of the political "Plum Book."

At every major political overthrow in America the new, dominant faction in Congress politely calls upon the Civil Service Commission to perform an act which stultifies its very purpose in life.

Harding Shame Repeated

It asks this guardian of the merit system to prepare a list of federal offices, recapitulating every job in government service that is subject to political appointment. One can only suppose how a conscientious member of the Civil Service Commission must writhe under the command.

Such a disgraceful list was called for, and published, in 1921 at the start of the Harding spoils era. Such a book was recently called for and compiled for the Roosevelt Democrats. The latest version contains 420 closely printed pages of jobs and names, in small type, with over 33,000 places listed. (The regular United States Army holds about four times that number!) This Plum Book has been the politician's pride for the past three years in Washington.

Back to the Army

Let us come back, in conclusion, to the point: Why does America draw a distinction as to the merit system, between the army and the post office? Doesn't the flag wave as proudly over the post office as over the army post; and isn't the friendly light-blue uniform of your mail man just as entitled to political protection as the snappy regimentals of the soldier?

The answer is logically, Yes; politically, No.

Here is a problem accordingly, that goes to the root of the study of government. It is the problem of establishing a tradition. For it is not law after all that protects the soldier from the spoilsman, it is tradition: there may be laws, too, but they are less important than the tradition.

Has Only Spoils Tradition

On the other hand there is no tradition to safeguard the American Post Office; in fact the tradition is just the reverse, ever since the 1830's when Andrew Jackson first turned the spoils wolves loose on the civil service.

A tradition is stronger than law. It takes years to establish. Once established it becomes more effective than an act of parliament. A tradition of merit in the civil service is the best test of a nation's progress toward self-government.

Nobody who has studied the matter can feel much doubt that the tradition of the merit system is making slow, but steady progress in the United States. If put to a vote today, 99 out of 100 citizens would probably approve it. Meanwhile, however, the politicians control; they pay the program lip service but fight it at every step.

Yet in the deep-rooted indignation over the spoilsmen's recent usurpation in Washington involved in the sudden establishment of vast new agencies there have been planted seeds which seem ripe for an early flowering of reform.

Feed for Birds and Animals Distributed at Palisades Park

© International
Edward Drach, Scoutmaster
Placing Box for Birds at Cheltenham, Penna.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—Tons of hay and grain, distributed at 62 feeding stations of the Interstate Palisades Park, have helped to ease a hard winter for thousands of birds and animals that make their home along the banks of the Hudson River, William H. Carr, park naturalist, announces.

Food has been provided in many other localities, too, throughout the country where the season has been severe; among them, Cheltenham, Penna., a place visited by unusual snowfall.

All Come Together

Deer, raccoons, skunks, partridges and many species of winter birds have cast aside fear and shyness to appear together at the common feed piles, Mr. Carr said.

With ponds and streams frozen to such a depth that the normal feed supply of beavers was cut off, Mr. Carr and his assistants have bored holes in the tops of their houses, and poured grain in so that they might feed.

On the Trail

"We have established our feeding stations and must service them daily, whether the temperature is below zero or not and whether it rains or snows," Mr. Carr reported to the American Museum of Natural History, for which he directs the Trailside Museum, near Bear Mountain. "Snowshoes and toboggans are used for bringing in the food."

Seventeen tons of hay, and 3600 pounds of corn, wheat and rye have been distributed, according to Mr. Carr, who added that much of the money used in purchasing food for the wild animals had been donated by children.

In the Shop

"At times we have had as many as seven deer in our workshop, all of them in various stages of starvation and frostbite," he said. "Some of our boys have worked until midnight attending the deer and doing their best for them.

"Persons living in the vicinity have confirmed the fact that this winter is far more severe than any other they have experienced, and winter is still going to be in evidence for another two weeks. Under the dense forest, snow melts away slowly, and food supplies have been cut very short for park animals."

Labor Unrest Held Down Since NRA Annulment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10 — Despite the fact that a number of serious labor strikes have been making front-page news of late, Department of Labor records give no evidence of a general spread of industrial unrest after annulment of the NRA last May.

The department's figures on strikes and lockouts for the last calendar year reveal that there were approximately 15,500,000 man-days lost from these two causes, whereas in the previous year, when workers were supposed to have been protected from unfavorable working conditions, there were some 18,500,000 man-days of idleness.

Record

Nor has there been any great jump in the number of strikes initiated since May, when the national recovery law was declared unconstitutional. The record reads like this:

	Strikes Begun		
1935	Month	in Workers Involved	Man-Days Idle
May	165	101,904	1,685,572
June	160	38,921	1,265,009
July	160	68,192	1,229,066
August	210	69,149	1,157,099
September	136	453,044	2,932,573
October	169	92,357	1,710,599
November	107	27,000	1,162,000
December	87	15,000	816,000
1934			
May	226	145,830	1,956,868
June	165	56,244	1,565,601
July	151	180,268	2,221,663
August	183	80,071	2,188,239
September	150	423,915	4,136,108
October	187	69,441	909,459
November	130	37,869	969,061
December	101	25,004	384,353

Spring Strikes

March, with its promise of spring weather, usually brings an increase in strikes, and this year apparently will be no exception.

Most critical in progress at the present time is the walkout of building service employees in New York, which already has affected hundreds of thousands of residents and visitors in the metropolis.

In Akron, Ohio, approximately 17,000 employees of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, the Palmer Match Company, the Columbia Chemical Company, and dairy firms are out on strike.

In Saline County, Ill., 3500 miners, members of the Progressive Miners Union, are out in protest against the opening of the Peabody Coal Company's mine with outside labor.

Settled by Telephone

Last Wednesday night, Miss Frances Perkins, in a telephone conference with striking sailors on the Pacific coast, persuaded them to sail their ship to New York.

An unusual amount of militancy appears to be accompanying the present miniature wave of industrial unrest. Despite the strike leaders' insistence in New York City that violence will not be tolerated, there has been considerable fist-flying and damaged property. In Boston, six strikers were arrested when they battled with police in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent nonunion workers from entering garment shops in a strike involving approximately 6000 workers.

Women garment worker strikers, strikebreakers and club-swinging police fought in the streets of Kansas City last week. In a recent walkout of union electrical workers, the city of El Paso, Texas, was plunged into darkness. Threats of general sympathetic strikes have been heard both in New York and Akron.

Schools and Prisons

The use of the strike as a means to get concessions from those in authority has recently spread from industry to schools and prisons. In Alameda, Calif., 4500 striking students from high and elementary schools protested against dismissal of a school superintendent. Hunger strikes have taken place in the Minnesota reformatory at St. Cloud, and at the Eastern Penitentiary, near Philadelphia.

The Department of Labor has 38 conciliators ready to spring into action at any "hot spot," to settle either strikes already under way or threatened walkouts. Also on hand to attempt to find a common meeting ground for the two points of view, are representatives of state labor departments and the National Labor Relations Board, although the latter has been somewhat handicaped to date by adverse court decisions.

Tests Show Need For Soil Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—The devastating effects of uncontrolled soil erosion on the productivity and the ultimate use of the soil for agricultural purposes, particularly in the Piedmont section, is so apparent that it needs no elaboration, according to Dr. T. C. Peele, associate soil technologist of the South Carolina experimental station. Soil erosion constitutes a problem on which farmers have had their attention concentrated by the operations of the federal soil conservation service in South Carolina.

The effects of various cropping systems on the amount of soil and water loss is illustrated by data from test plots at various points in the Spartanburg area. Comparative figures on pounds of soil lost per acre from these plots show that from a given number of gallons of rainfall per acre, bare plots lost 56,522 pounds of soil per acre; cotton plots, 37,745 pounds; corn plots, 13,152 pounds; lespedza plots 2360 pounds; Bermuda plots, 262 pounds.

"These data indicate," Dr. Peele commented, "that the soil loss is largest when land is bare of any cover. More than 15 times as much soil was lost from the cotton as from the lespedza plot and over 136 times as much soil was lost from the cotton as from the Bermuda grass plots, emphasizing the need for using close-growing crops, such as lespedeza and Bermuda grass on areas subject to excessive erosion. Steep slopes should be used for hay production, pasture, or be put back in woods. Clean cultivated crops, such as cotton and corn, cannot be grown on steep slopes over a period of years without ultimately ruining the soil for agricultural purposes."

Postal Civil Service Is Urged on President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10 — A strong recommendation that postmasters be placed immediately under civil service was made today in an open letter to President Roosevelt by Representative Herman P. Kopplemann (D) of Connecticut, who expressed the growing restiveness of Congressmen to doling out patronage.

Mr. Kopplemann's letter was an outgrowth of Mr. Roosevelt's recent endorsement of the Ramspeck bill putting first, second and third class postmasters under the merit system.

Two years ago Mr. Kopplemann urged James A. Farley of the Democratic National Committee that all patronage questions be disposed of direct by the party organizations to relieve the strain on Congressmen who were utilized as "employment agencies."

Five Major Bus Lines Combine in New Setup

CHICAGO, March 10 (AP)—Formation of the National Trailways System by five bus transportation companies covering the United States from border to border was announced March 8 by H. W. Stewart, chairman.

The network includes the Santa Fe Trail System, Burlington Transportation Company, Missouri Pacific Transportation Company, Frank Martz Coach Company and the Safeway Lines. The merger involved no changes in financial structures of the member companies, Mr. Stewart said, but under it they will operate as an association.

Former Federal Jurists To Fight Crime Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 10—An association of former members of Federal Grand Juries for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania is being organized. It is pledged to work for the strengthening of the grand jury system, and for the development of crime prevention work, particularly in its juvenile aspects.

The temporary secretary, Mrs. Joseph P. McGee, stated that at least one member of each Federal Grand Jury which has served in this district in the past five years, has promised to become a member.

Among the objectives of the association, she said are: instruction of prospective jurors in the powers and duties of the Grand Inquest; securing continuity of action on matters recommended for action by them but subsequently permitted to lapse; co-operation with federal agencies in measures dealing with crime and criminals; increase of efficiency in the Grand Jury System and prevention of crimes against the United States, particularly by juvenile offenders.

Lindbergh Law Upheld

DENVER, Colo., March 10 (AP)—The death penalty clause of the Lindbergh kidnap law was upheld yesterday by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. Arthur Gooch, Oklahoma outlaw, was ordered executed for kidnaping two Paris (Texas) police officers while seeking to avoid arrest for robbery.

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Granite State May Make Bid For Olympics

New Hampshire Is Seriously Considering Seeking Games in 1940

Governor In Favor

White Mountains Viewed as Ideal Setting for the International Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 10—Even as the 1936 Winter Olympic Games are scarcely completed in Germany, the little State of New Hampshire seriously considered today bidding for these games in 1940.

For some time the idea to make the White Mountains the scene of Olympic winter competition has been talked among enthusiastic New Hampshire supporters. The plan has now gained sufficient momentum to be investigated by the New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission.

Backed by Bridges

Gov. H. Styles Bridges has thrown his support behind the scheme. Prof. Charles A. Proctor, of Dartmouth College, a pioneer in the development of American winter sports, is interested. Likewise is John P. Carleton, of Manchester, a member of the state advisory committee on winter sports.

Within a few days Professor Proctor and Mr. Carleton will have a conference with Maj. Charles F. Bowen, director of the planning commission. Results of that conference may determine just how seriously New Hampshire will seek the Olympics. Regardless of whether the prospects for such an event are possible today, the idea has been received with wide acclaim throughout the State.

Sports Plant

In Guilford, a town just south of Lake Winnepesaukee, a large winter sports plant has been under construction this winter. This site is most commonly mentioned as the logical place to hold the games. The Guilford terrain is so rough that here in New England it might be described as mountainous.

While this location is not in the White Mountains proper, it is considered really better because it is easily accessible both by automobile and by train. Proponents of the strictly White Mountain area, on the other hand, have strong arguments to induce the planning commission to favor that region—with the famous Tuckerman's Ravine as the seat of the contests.

Suitable Ski Hills

The Guilford site offers steep, long and suitable ski hills. The new winter sports plant, with ski runs, jumps, etc., is a step ahead of the mountain development, 50 miles to the north. Trains run into Laconia and Lake Winnipesaukee. And Guilford is almost in the center of the State.

The White Mountains, in turn, offer the very best skiing possibilities east of the Hudson River. Tuckerman's Ravine is already the goal of every ardent skier. Ski officials acknowledge that probably no finer spot could be chosen—from the contestant's advantage—than Tuckerman's. But the White Mountains do not offer the best layout for the combination events necessary to the games.

Popular Site

And so it is that Guilford, with its more varied terrain suitable to all sports, is deemed the more popular site today by many.

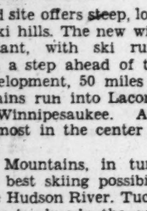
There is one problem which is causing considerable thought. New Hampshire has no bobsled run. A bobsled run is an expensive proposition, and it requires such a slope as the White Mountains can furnish. The run at Lake Placid, used for the 1932 games, cost $400,000.

Some spokesmen have suggested that most of the winter contests could be held at Guilford, but that the bobsled events could be carried on in the mountains. Others have suggested that the sports should be more widely diverged; that Tuckerman's should be used for the skiing.

They maintain that New Hampshire, at best a small region, has roads suitable for travel throughout the cold months. Therefore, it is said, the best locality for an event can be used, rather than just one locality which offers at best but a compromise.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Occasional rain, considerable fog, not much temperature change tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 30's; colder Wednesday night; moderate easterly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Wednesday, colder Wednesday night.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain late tonight and Wednesday, colder Wednesday night.

Atlantic Coast, East[illegible]: Rain tonight and Wednesday, slightly colder on the coast, warmer in the northwest portion tonight, colder Wednesday night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	37	36	Minneapolis	28	36
Bermuda	62	66	New Orleans	60	58
Chicago	40	36	New York	50	46
Denver	39	30	Norfolk	52	52
Helena	26	26	Philadelphia	46	44
Jacksonville	58	56	St. Louis	48	48
Kansas City	54	54	San Francisco	54	54
Los Angeles	56	56	Washington	50	48
Miami	70	66			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., March 10.
B—Minimum, March 9.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:57 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Wednesday, 12:53 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:14 p. m.

WPA Drama Affairs in Tangle as Suspensions Are Ordered

Boston News Today

State Department Declines to Advise Pi Eta Players
"Bossy" Gillis Refuses to Obey Supreme Court
1100 Protest Teachers' Oath at State House
Early Morning Fog Grips Boston, Halts Ships
German Vessel on Fire; Towed to Army Base

By a Staff Photographer

Active in State WPA Drama Affairs

W. S. Ruttledge, Assistant State Director of WPA Drama
Leonard L. Gallagher, Acting State Director of WPA Drama
Mary Dembiski, Sewing Costumes for WPA Project
Al Lutringer, General Superintendent of State Unit

WPA Drama:

Situation Declared 'Mess' By One Washington Official

As the hour approached today for conference between WPA drama officials, the condition of government-sponsored drama and who is to manage it became increasingly complex. Leonard J. Gallagher, acting regional drama director from Washington, declared that both Hiram Motherwell and Laurence Hansen, who disagreed over the Maxwell Anderson play, "Valley Forge," were temporarily suspended.

While he did not know whether either discharge would be permanent the Monitor's Washington Bureau dispatched information that Mr. Hansen is definitely out and that the WPA officials there have announced they are upholding Mr. Motherwell.

Regarding the conference itself, Mr. Gallagher declared that Acting Administrator Paul W. Edwards will attend only as an observer. Yesterday, Mr. Edwards declared that he would personally conduct the investigation.

Mr. Gallagher was serene despite the charges which have been swirling about WPA drama activities the past few days. "Things seem to be in good shape," said he. But in Washington the word "mess" was used by one high official in describing the Boston situation.

Following are a few of the charges of alleged malfeasance in the drama projects:

1. That politicians gave out jobs on these projects to their friends.
3. That the positions were sold for $10 apiece.
3. That veteran actors were put aside in favor of amateurs.
4. That the wrong types of play are given.
5. That a certain production has been in rehearsal for six months and has yet to be performed.

Pi Eta Show:

Caricature Issue Has Its Perplexities

WPA dramatists were not the only thespians having their problems today.

The Harvard Pi Eta Club wondered about caricatures of Benito Mussolini and Haile Selassie in its coming musical show. Andrew Hutchinson, manager of the club, appealed to Secretary of State Hull about international aspects of including them, but the Secretary's chief of western European Affairs Division advised him today that "the department is not in a position to comment upon your inquiry."

All of which doesn't put Mr. Hutchinson much farther ahead than he was before—except that he had an impressive-looking piece of official stationery to file away for the record.

'Bossy' Gillis:

Defies Court Order In Schoolhouse Payment

Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis refused point blank this morning to pay $24,000 for the construction of a Newburyport high school after he had been ordered to do so by Judge John C. Crosby of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

"I won't do it," said the stormy petrel of Newburyport politics after the judge had announced his decision in the mandamus proceedings brought against Mr. Gillis by the school committee and the Newburyport council. They sought to have the mayor put into operation the proper machinery for paying the $24,000 on a $273,000 high school building, which has been partly paid for.

Oath:

Bishop Lawrence Among Repeal Pleaders at Hearing

Despite the warning that hissing, booing and other interruptions would not be tolerated, applause marked many statements at the resumption of the hearing on repeal of the Teachers' Oath Law before an audience of 1100 today in Gardner Auditorium. Heckling was conspicuously absent at the opening of the session.

Proponents for repeal included Bishop William Lawrence, who said the law was "unfair to teachers, parents and pupils," and that greater mutual confidence should be shown.

Major argument for repeal was encompassed in assertion that the law "places teachers in a suspicious and suspected class . . . and to find a few suspected Communists the teacher is put under suspicion."

"We are here as supporters of the American tradition, not as objectors," declared James H. Sheldon, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Teachers, the group which petitioned repeal.

Complete account of today's teachers' oath hearing: Page 10.

Fog and Ice:

Mariners Hard Put In Negotiating Their Ports

Fog horn and ship's bell added their discordant notes to the symphony of whistles, chugging and the swish of wave on bow along fog-bound New England today. In the thick weather, to the north, field ice was reported drifting out of the Arctic Ocean, warning mariners of huge bergs in its wake.

What activity there was in the harbor was confined to noisy small craft. During the forenoon there were no steamer arrivals and no deep-water vessels left port. The S. S. Arcadia, for Boston from New York, was reported at Cape Cod Canal at 5:35 but not heard from until before noon. Six deep-water vessels due this morning did not arrive; two of them, the American freighter Liberty, scheduled to stop here en route for London, and the collier Henry D. Whiton, with coal from Norfolk, dropped anchor at Finn's Ledge in the outer harbor.

Ashore, the fog was a contributing factor in early morning automobile accidents, halted airplane transportation and threw commuters' trains off schedule as they crawled into the terminals past twinkling signals.

Steamships reported open ice east of St. Johns, N. F., and heavy field ice 120 miles further northeast. The United States hydrographic office charted the ice fields about 300 miles north of the steamship lanes to Europe with "conditions normal."

Coast Guard Cutter General Greene willl sail to join the International Ice Patrol sometime after Saturday and will work on a 15-day schedule out of St. Johns. Nearer the steamship lanes the Ponchartrain and the Champlain, will work on a 10-day schedule out of Halifax, N. S., radiocasting weather and ice conditons every four hours, and spotting icebergs which require a relief cutter to follow them until they melt in the Gulf Stream.

Ship Blaze:

Fire Boat Called to Aid of Freighter Chemnitz

On a radio message that the North German Lloyd freighter Chemnitz was racing for Boston with fire in her No. 5 hold and her crew of 49 unable to extinguish it, a fire boat was dispatched to meet the vessel in the lower harbor this afternoon. The Chemnitz, out of Philadelphia Saturday, was bound for Hamburg and Bremen. Fire was discovered 200 miles east of Boston and reported to the local agent this morning.

The fire boat anticipated some difficulty in contacting the Chemnitz because of the heavy fog, but planned, in the event of there being no immediate danger, to bring the German vessel to dock at Army Base.

Strike:

Federal Official Seeks To End Garment Walkout

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, was in Boston today in an effort to end the deadlock which has halted conciliation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union strike of 3500 workers.

"If there's a will to settle this, a way can be found," said Mr. McGrady. "It's going to be settled eventually, why not quickly. I am anxious to co-operate with all city or state agencies in an effort to settle the strike."

However, late today, these agencies had either not seen Mr. McGrady or were keeping mum about it. As far as could be determined, he had not called at the State House, strike headquarters, City Hall or the Federal Building.

Philip Kramer, vice-president of the union, and several other leaders of the strike, were at the courthouse today awaiting to be heard in the injunction proceedings which are being brought against them.

Meanwhile, picketing was conducted peacefully in the garment area. Although hopes for a settlement of the strike ran high yesterday, a conference between strike leaders and manufacturers, which lasted until 3:30 this morning, ended in a deadlock. It was thought at strike headquarters, however, that individual manufacturers might bargain with the union where collective action had failed.

Boston Port:

Protests Freight Rate Rise From Italian Ports

Boston Port Authority is prepared to bring formal proceedings before the United States Shipping Board Bureau and New England members of Congress unless by voluntary action of the seven member lines of the West Coast of Italy-North Atlantic Conference a vote saddling Boston with increased freight rates is rescinded.

Richard Parkhurst, vice chairman of the Port Authority, telegraphed Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper at noon, entering complaint on the decision that, effective tomorrow, the conference in Italy has just voted a Boston cargo differential of $1.25 on the rates from Naples, Genoa, Leghorn and several smaller ports, so that higher rates will obtain from them through Boston than with New York.

Lyman Urges 'Fixing' Ban To Cut Crime Bill

$100,000,000 Saving a Year Seen in Three-Point Plan

Temperance Stressed

Better Guidance of Children By Parents Advocated By Commissioner

A three-point program, the major part of which contemplates abolition of "fixing" automobile cases was advocated today by Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction, as a means to cut Massachusetts' crime bill at least 50 per cent.

Beside the "fixing" ban, Mr. Lyman urges an intensive temperance program and greater control and guidance of children in their formative stage by the parents. If these three goals are obtained, Mr. Lyman claimed, Massachusetts' annual crime loss would be slashed $100,000,000. Today, he declared, the loss averages approximately $200,000,000 annually.

Disrespect for Law

The correction commissioner's first aim is abolition of automobile charge "fixing." He considers it a most prevalent cause of disrespect for the law. It is the basis for all police corruption, he contended. If it were wiped out, police officers would be free to perform services for which they are appointed, the commissioner said.

Motorists who receive tags for overtime parking, excessive speed or similar infractions immediately seek aid of a politician in "fixing" the case. Abolishing this practice, he admitted, would be a tremendous job.

"If I could only get over to the public the danger in the present paradox whereby an otherwise law-abiding citizen seeks to 'fix' automobile cases, and yet calls for police extermination of other law violations, the battle would be won immediately," the commissioner averred.

Firmly Established

"However," he said, "the practice is so firmly established that it is looked upon as legitimate by the most respected citizens. For that reason it is next to impossible to convince the public that fixing is dangerous to law observance in the long run."

The commissioner contended the ever-present possibility that automobile violation cases can be stopped before they reach the courts is a factor in the mounting motor accident record in Massachusetts. Motorists pass red lights, hit 50 miles an hour in a 15-mile-an-hour zone and fail to slow down at intersections because they feel safe in doing so, he said.

"But if all automobile law violation cases were brought into court regardless of whom the law breaker happened to know, the accident record would be greatly lowered and the compulsory insurance costs consequently cut," he added.

Police-Political Link

The automobile "fixing" practice, he insisted, has developed a relationship between the police officer and the politician which should never exist. Now the greatest proof of a policeman's and politician's usefulness is how quickly he can fix cases, not how well he performs his important duties, the commissioner declared.

Furthermore, "fixing" breeds a disrespect for the law, which has spread into other fields of law violation, he insisted. The politician, he claimed, and the policeman would be "tickled" to get rid of the fixing racket. It is embarrassing, the commissioner added, because it places the legislator, city councilor or other officers under an obligation to the police officer, or the "fixing" service by the policeman is in payment of a political debt.

Temperance Figures

As for intemperance, Commissioner Lyman deplored the fact that while Massachusetts has only one tenth the population of England, its annual arrests for drunkenness average 78,000, while England's total only 47,000.

Commissioner Lyman contended the difference is partly due to the rigid closing hours in England. He favors adoption of the English system here together with an intensive education drive on the evils of intemperance.

The commissioner would not set aside a special course on the subject in the schools. Rather he would have the temperance talks sandwiched in regular courses, in which the teachers would intermittently make remarks concerning the use of intoxicating liquor.

Reaching the Parents

The children immediately pass such information along to the parents, he added, which is the most effective way of putting across the points argued. Commissioner Lyman has been pursuing such a policy in his frequent talks before high school pupils. He revealed that reports have come back to him that the information he handed to the pupils went into numerous homes with beneficial results.

Intoxication is the cause of many of our crimes, the commissioner averred. If the number of arrests for drunkenness could be curtailed and drunkenness itself curbed, Massachusetts would notice a considerable drop in its crime costs.

As for greater parental guidance, the commissioner blames the home for much of the crime record.

If the parents would be more exacting in the work with their children, the number of potential criminals would be reduced sharply, the commissioner insisted.

Millsfield, N. H., First To Name Delegates

By the Associated Press

Millsfield, N. H., March 10

THIS town of 10 registered voters claimed today the distinction of being the first in the United States to complete its vote for delegates to 1936 national conventions, and showed a decidedly Republican tinge.

Of eight votes cast for delegate-at-large, Gov. H. Styles Bridges, who heads the Republican slate—unpledged, but favorable to Col. Frank Knox—received five, as did Attorney-General Thomas P. Cheney.

The highest vote drawn by a Democrat was three, given to Henry M. Moffett, a municipal court clerk. Like most of the other Democrats, Mr. Moffett is pledged to President Roosevelt.

N. H. Delegates To Conventions Named by Voters

CONCORD, N. H., March 10 (AP)—Voters of New Hampshire—the first in the nation to have the privilege—elected delegates today to the national conventions of both major parties.

Although a Republican slate generally favorable to Col. Frank Knox and a Democratic group chiefly pledged to President Roosevelt were certain to be elected, committee members of both parties predicted a heavy vote.

They said they based their belief on the keen contests among candidates for delegate-at-large, particularly among Republicans, with an average primary vote of 50,000 some observers predicted today's balloting would reach the 60,000 figure.

Fair weather was a factor in bringing out votes in towns. In most of the cities the balloting did not get underway until afternoon.

Millsfield, a small town of 22 persons, with only 10 registered voters, completed its returns first, showing a Republican leaning.

Gov. H. Styles Bridges was given five votes for delegate at large as was Attorney General Thomas Cheney. Former Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding and United States Representative Charles W. Tobey, former United States Senator George Moses, received four votes.

Rhode Island Voters Cast Ballots on Plan To Revise Constitution

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10 (AP)—The question of revising the state constitution which was drafted in 1842 confronted Rhode Island voters today.

The specific issue on which 298,000 men and women were eligible to vote was whether a convention should be called to revamp the constitution. If the move is successful, Gov. Theodore Francis Green (D) must call the convention not later than Aug. 1.

Mansfield Eyes Both Senate and Governorship

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Boston's Mayor Mansfield admittedly has his eye on higher office, but he appears undecided as to whether it will be the Governorship or the United States Senate. His friends also seem to be divided, some urging him to run for the first office and some for the second office. Upon his choice in the matter, observers believe, depends his political future.

The concensus of opinion among Boston politicians is that it would be a grave mistake for the Mayor to toy with the idea of opposing Governor Curley for the Democratic nomination to the Senate. They ask where Mansfield will get sufficient strength among the various delegates to the convention to beat other candidates, known to have statewide organizations.

If Coolidge Runs?

In the event that the present incumbent, Marcus Coolidge, signifies his intention of running for re-election to the Senate, he will undoubtedly have the support of the only other strong statewide group that oppose the Curley organization. This group, the Ely-Walsh combine, supported Coolidge six years ago and has indicated no desire to change its candidate. Thus Mayor Mansfield would be left with merely his own Boston organization. This, it is believed, would even be hard put to deliver him enough delegates to enable him to play a dominant role at the convention.

There are, however, observers who hold that Mansfield through his record as Mayor of Boston and through his determined resistance to Curley on more than one occasion has made himself a strong figuse in Massachusetts's Democracy. They assert he would form the natural rallying point of the anti-Curley forces of the State, and might reveal the ability to garner Republican votes in the manner of the State's other Democratic Senator, David I. Walsh.

Personal Feud

It is also possible that Mayor Mansfield might be moved by personal quarrel with Governor Curley to oppose the latter. If this is so, it is conceivable that the Mayor feels that the Dolan investigation is his ace-in-the-hole, which may lead to the defeat of Curley. Finally, if the Mayor decides to oppose the Governor, he may be depending upon a common axiom among politicians of the Commonwealth that Curley is a much more formidable opponent when out of office than when in.

The last important factor to be taken into a consideration of Democratic politics in this State is the strength of President Roosevelt. Governor Curley has already indicated that he will continue to champion the President's interests in this State and may therefore confidently expect to fall heir to the Roosevelt votes. Whether the Democratic defection from the President has grown sufficiently large to cause any loss of votes to Curley is as yet unknown.

Ely Controls Anti Vote

Furthermore there is no guarantee that the Democratic anti-Roosevelt votes would go to Mansfield. It is expected rather that they would go to some candidate with the endorsement of former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who has come out as a strong opponent of the New Deal. As yet there has been no indication that either Ely or Walsh intends to back Mansfield in either his gubernatorial or senatorial ambitions.

Thus Mansfield's best chances appear to be in the fight for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Yet even here he is sure to be up against several formidable opponents. Two strong figures in Massachusetts democracy, State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley and Lieutenant Governor Joseph L. Hurley, have both signified their intentions of running for the nomination.

Hurley in the Lead

At the present moment Charles F. Hurley, with the backing of the Walsh-Ely organization, is believed to have the edge for the nomination. Many hold him to be the only Democrat capable of stemming, what appears to be, a strong trend toward Republican candidates in the State.

Joseph L. Hurley, the Curley choice for Governor, appears less strong than his rival, but can still command a powerful organization. Observers consider that Mansfield's best chance might come if the two Hurleys were deadlocked for the nomination. There are others, however, who feel that Attorney General Paul A. Dever, rather than Mansfield would benefit by such a deadlock.

J. G. H.

R. I. Truck Drivers End Strike As New Agreement Is Made

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10 (AP)—Rhode Island truck transportation was running smoothly again today after settlement last night of a drivers' strike called at midnight Sunday night.

Officials of local 251, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, reached the settlement with representatives of the largest operators in the "for hire" trucking industry.

As announced by Percy F. Arnold, representing the owners, and Roderick A. McGarry, business agent of the union, the agreement yields to virtually all the drivers' demands. The major exception is an hourly pay for helpers of 48 cents. The union has asked 50 cents and the owners had offered 45.

Several instances of violence were reported yesterday, but the agreement, retroactive to March 1 and effective for one year, set at rest fears held by police, owners and drivers alike that continuation of the strike would bring serious trouble.

Portsmouth Navy Yard Loses Its Old Shiphouse

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 10 (AP)—Historic Franklin Shiphouse, the only building of its kind in any navy yard in the United States, burned today. Portsmouth navy yard apparatus was assisted in battling the flames by firemen from Portsmouth and Kittery, Maine.

A sentry discovered the fire shortly before 5 a. m., but it spread rapidly. The building, erected in 1820 at a cost of more than $150,000, probably will be a total loss. The first sloop of war constructed in the house was the Preble, built in 1838.

Providence Bar Hits Practice Of Law by Laymen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10—Claiming that "lay practitioners" were attempting to take over the work which rightfully belongs to the members of the bar, lawyers of this city are enlisting the aid of the various civic and fraternal groups in keeping the profession on a high standard.

Attorney James H. Hagen Jr. of this city and Cumberland, addressing a meeting of the Pawtucket Kiwanis Club, said that in recent years banks, real estate men, notaries public and other non-members of the bar were attempting to assume the work of the lawyer.

Using the topic, "Encroachment on the Practice of the Law," Mr. Hagan said that this condition has resulted in preventing young lawyers from meeting individuals who might become their lifelong clients.

Lawyers Hard Hit

Mr. Hagan said that the practice has grown up largely as a result of thoughtlessness on the part of the encroachers, but he maintained that whether it be thoughtlessness or not, the profession was hard hit.

He appealed for a little more thought and co-operation from individuals when they are "confronted with a problem that is clearly within the scope of the practice of law; so that they will aid the law profession to attract able, honest and sincere advocates who will be ably qualified to define and protect the rights of clients."

Mr. Hagan pointed out that the banks are permitted to advertise and profess to the public their qualification for handling estates, whereas the lawyer from time immemorial has been prevented from soliciting business of any kind. He said that he wanted to make it clear that in the majority of cases there is no deliberate intent to transgress.

Real Estate Men

The speaker also pointed out that real estate men are engaged in drawing deeds, mortgages and legal agreements to buy and sell.

"I merely ask," Mr. Hagan said, "that you as representative business and professional men give this matter a little thought and co-operation and assist the members of the bar in attempting to maintain their profession at a high standard."

The justices of the courts in this city recently recognized the increase in the number of "lay practitioners" and summoned certain alleged violators before the bar and warned them that if they continued penalties would be imposed. They were said to be so-called legal advisers of an automobile protective association.

Town to Cut Tax Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUSSELL, MASS., March 10.—Taxpayers look forward to a $15.50 tax rate, a reduction of $3 from last year's rate, as a result of economy exercised in making appropriations at the annual town business meeting. Highway and welfare accounts were kept to a minimum and $4000 saved during 1935 also was credited to the tax reduction side of the ledger. The total budget is just under $100,000.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Walter N. Greaza. 8:30.

"WINTERSET" (Shubert). Fifth play in the series presented by The Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Starring Burgess Meredith and Margo. Written by Maxwell Anderson and produced by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30.

Movies

MAJESTIC — "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 10:25 a. m., 12:14, 2:03, 3:52, 5:41, 7:30, 9:19.

TREMONT—Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard in "Smilin' Thru." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45, "Circus Clown," with Joe E. Brown and Pat Ellis, 11:17 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. Tomorrow: Lionel Barrymore in "Peter Grimm." Also Clark Gable and Constance Bennett in "After Office Hours."

EXETER—"Broadway Hostess." 2, 4:55, 7:50. "Ceiling Zero," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:10, 6:05, 9:05.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Audioscopiks," "Skits and Sketches," "Winter Olympics," "Paramount Pictorial." Latest newsreels.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Freddie Bartholomew and Dolores Costello Barrymore in "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

UPTOWN—"The Milky Way," with Harold Lloyd. 2:05, 4:50, 7:35, 10:20. Also "The Grand Exit." 1, 3:40, 6:30, 9:10.

FINE ARTS — "Slalom," a ski picture taken in St. Moritz. Featuring Guzzi Lantschner, Walter Riml and Hella Hartwirh. 2:05, 4:05, 6, 7:50, 9:50. Preceding the first showing of the film at 12:30 will be Beethoven's Symphony #5, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitsky.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Paul Muni in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." Fenway: 1, 2:56, 4:56, 9:56. Paramount: 10:17 a. m., 1:07, 3:56, 5:49, 9:40. Also "The Voice of Bugle Ann," with Lionel Barrymore, Maureen O'Sullivan and Eric Linden. Fenway: 2:42, 5:40, 8:38. Paramount: 9, 11:51 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:24.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Warner Baxter in "King of Burlesque." 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "His Night Out." 2, 5, 8.

MODERN—Ben Lyon and Joan Marsh in "Dancing Feet." 9, 11:34 a. m., 2:08, 4:42, 7:16, 9:50. Also, "I Conquer the Sea," with Sheft Duna and Stanley Morner. 10:20 a. m., 12:54, 3:28, 6:03, 8:36.

METROPOLITAN—The Dionne Quintuplets in "The Country Doctor," with Jean Hersholt and others. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:10. Stage: Regis Toomey, with a special musical revue.

UNIVERSITY—"Riffraff," with Jean Harlow. 3:05, 6:15, 9:35. John Boles and Gladys Swarthout in "Rose of the Rancho." 1:35, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Charles Laughton and Fredric March in "Les Misérables." Also "Behold My Wife."

MEMORIAL—"Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10:20 a. m., 12:35, 2:50, 5:05, 7:20, 9:35.

BOSTON—"Muss 'Em Up," with Preston Foster, Margaret Calahan and Ralph Morgan. 10:54 a. m., 1:43, 4:31, 7:40, 10:20. Stage: Broadway's Hollywood Cabaret Revue featuring Lew Parker and his playmates.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Dances of India by Mona Rani and her Hindu musicians. 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge) —Concert by Elmer Schoettle, pianist. 8:15. Open to the public.

BELMONT WPA CONCERT—State Symphony Orchestra and Chorus of 150, A. Buckingham Simson, conductor. All Gounod program. Also illustrated lecture on "Mexico," by Mr. Gilbert. High School Auditorium, Orchard Street, 8.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Third in a series of lectures on "Work, Custom, and Belief in Rural Ireland," by Dr. Conrad Maynadier Arensberg of Harvard University, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Lecture on "Social Credit," by Mrs. E. Sohier Welch, 40 Beacon Street, 8.

ZONTA CLUB—President's Night. Interpretation of Verdi's opera "Aida" by Anna Stovall Lothian, president of the club. First National Bank Building, 6.

WEST END WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Theater in "Swanee River" with orchestral concert, Theodore Bailey, conductor. William Blackstone School, 39 Blossom Street, 7:30.

ROXBURY WPA LECTURE—"Who Pays Our Taxes?" by Morris Berson, Brunswick Civic Club, 8.

Tomorrow

Music

HYDE PARK WPA CONCERT—Boston Civic Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor, Hyde Park High School, Metropolitan and Central Avenues, 9:30.

Other Events

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "The Opportunity of Uncertainty," by Dr. J. Edgar Park, President of Wheaton College, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

NORTH QUINCY WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." North Quincy Jr. High School, Hancock and Squantum Streets, 10.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Spring luncheon and fashion show, 12:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS —"Vincent Van Gogh" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis, 11. Also two lectures under auspices of the Mass. Federation of Women's Clubs entitled, "Enjoyment of Color," by Mrs. Mary A. Hayward, and "Chinese Art," by Robert Treat Paine, 10:30 and 11:30 respectively.

PAINE HALL—First in a series of lectures on "Nationalism and Internationalism in Music," by Dr. Hugo Leichtentritt of Harvard University, entitled "The Heritage of Greek Music to the Modern World," Harvard Music Building, 4:30.

Radio Programs On Page 10

Educators Cheered in Fight To Repeal Teachers' Oath; Verbal Tilts Mark Hearing

Backed by thunderous applause from 95 per cent of the 1000 persons attending the hearing on proposed repeal of the teachers' oath law, the proponents of repeal today reopened their battle to wipe the law off the books

Expected to take at least two more days to complete their scheduled list of speakers, the repeal proponents today again lashed out at the suspicion cast upon Massachusetts teachers under the oath and charged that teachers, fearful of classroom misinterpretation of their remarks, are neglecting to teach controversial subjects.

At 1:40 the committee called a halt on the hearing. The opponents will be allowed to take the stand a week from Thursday, after which the proponents of repeal will be allowed to continue their arguments.

Law Professor Seated

Today's hearing was enlivened by the seating of Prof. James A. McLaughlin of Harvard Law School, who harangued furiously against the measure as a piece of "bulldozing legislation," a measure designed to promote a "constitutional religion."

Twice the professor stalked from the hearing after Senator Miles asked him to be seated. Senator Miles repeatedly warned the professor to keep on the subject, barring the speaker from discussing the Constitution, to which the professor objected strenuously.

Hints at Gag Attempt

Professor McLaughlin finally was told that he had talked long enough. Before stalking from the hearing room, the professor thanked Senator Miles for wording his statement so courteously, inferring that he was being gagged by the committee. Immediately he rushed for the door, only to be brought back by court officers to answer a question from Representative Frederick McDermott of Medford, who cross-examined every proponent for repeal since they started their arguments last Thursday.

The Representative asked, "Do you favor repeal or not?" murmuring to his committee colleagues, "I don't know yet what he wants." To the question Professor McLaughlin retorted, "I am not used to talking a half hour without being understood." He again strode from the hearing room, again to be brought back to answer a question fired by Representative John F. Manning of Marlboro.

Bishop Lawrence's Plea

McLaughlin's retorts followed a scholarly and conservative plea by the bishop, William Lawrence, for repeal of the law.

The bishop contended the oath law is merely a part of the general wave of timidity which follows each wave of emigration to the United States. He pointed out that each wave of emigration with its issues in the past have been lost in the tide of American public opinion and added that the issue of Communism would be swallowed gradually and be forgotten.

Why Single Out Teachers?

He asked why the teachers should be singled out for suspicion when they are the most loyal and law-abiding class in the State. "Why not suspect Babe Ruth?" he asked. "He is influential."

Bishop Lawrence, amid considerable applause, declared that forcing the teachers to sign an oath of allegiance was unfair to the teachers, to the parents who must send their children to be taught by those under suspicion, and unfair to the children who will later find out their teachers have been selected for a special oath because of the suspicion cast upon them.

Pleas for Confidence

He appealed for more confidence and greater co-operation among all peoples to the end that this country be made a better place in which to live.

Prof. John J. Mahoney, professor of education at Boston University's school of education, declared the oath law is having a harmful effect on the quality of public school teaching. The teachers, he added, because of the suspicion cast upon them are avoiding controversial subjects.

He pointed out the most important task of the public school teachers is to turn out better citizens, vitally interested in social, economic and political affairs. They must be fully informed so that they may avoid the recurring economic depressions. Yet, because of fear that pupils may interpret wrongly their classroom remarks and carry to their parents false information the teachers resolve to teach only safe subjects.

Dodge Vital Issues

Teachers, he continued, will instruct their pupils in various economic, social and political problems if they have community support.

Professor Mahoney charged the terms radicalism, Socialism and Communism are being used as brickbats by many people. He added that he believed those who favor the oath as a means to drive out communistic teaching have stepped off on the wrong foot. He suggested repeal of the oath law and a reaffirming of public confidence in the public school teachers. Those favoring the oath should co-operate with the teachers in making United States a better place to live in, he added.

Sheldon First Witness

Today's hearing was opened by James H. Sheldon, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Council of the American Federation of Teachers, the organization which petitioned for repeal.

His only statement was that in view of the fact that teachers had been placed under suspicion by the committee and the oath bill he wished to declare that "as a body educators do most emphatically favor the American form of government and stand for the traditions of all the greater founders of this great nation."

Rev. J. Lester Hankins of Cambridge, representing the New England Conference of Methodist Episcopal Churches, deemed the oath law contrary to the welfare of our country and countrary to the wishes of the founders of our Government."

Calls Law Fascist

He asserted the oath law makes the Constitution and its bill of rights a scrap of paper, terming it part of the Fascist procedure. Turning to Europe he called attention to Germany's violation of treaties and its constitution under Fascism and pointed to the fact that teachers' oath laws were forced through by the Fascists in Germany and Italy.

"They placed shackles on free speech," he averred. "Save us from the same thing here."

Judge Michael H. Sullivan, former chairman of the Boston School Committee and one-time candidate for Mayor, declared the oath bill "more or less of a joke."

Constitutionality Doubted

"I was surprised," he added, "that the bill didn't fall of its own weight and I was amazed when it became law. We have spent 300 years in developing our teachers and now we say by law that they must have their contract interfered with. You broke the Constitution when you put that law on the books."

Branding the oath law as "tyrannical and Tsar-like" he warned that "next year the parents will be asked to take an oath." He termed the law "the greatest insult against the finest people in the Commonwealth."

Hypocritical Patriotism

"Hypocritical patriotism" was charged to oath law proponents by Judge Kenneth M. Johnson of Quincy district court. "Compulsory loyalty is a contradiction. Patriotism is often the last resort of the scoundrel."

Shaun Kelly, Jr., captain-elect of the Harvard football team, presented a Harvard Student Council resolution favoring repeal of the oath law.

McLaughlin's Plea

Professor McLaughlin's turn on the stand was the high light of the day. He caused more confusion among the cosmopolitan gathering than any other speaker. His impassioned address caught the attention of the crowd and made Representative McDermott and several other oath proponents squirm noticeably.

One of the more humorous incidents occurred during Councillor Norton's address. He paused to ask, "I wonder who the real Americans are." A voice from the audience answered, "Hearst," giving open recognition to the drive made by the Hearst papers in support of the oath legislation.

Representative McDermott was the chief inquisitioner during the hearing, and after the McLaughlin address the representative proposed that speakers not be allowed to deviate from the subject in question and be prohibited from talking about the national Administration, the budget and the Cambridge tax rate. His remarks were the direct result of Professor McLaughlin's tying the oath law up with the budget, the Cambridge tax rate, and commenting adversely on the national Administration.

Verbal Clashes

The hearing closed after a verbal duel between Representative McDermott and Michael C. Flaherty, representative of the Painters' Union No. 11, in favor of repeal of the oath law.

In answer to a McDermott question as to whether he had ever talked on Communism, Mr. Flaherty declared, "I am not a Communist, but I have talked on Communism, Socialism, Republicanism and Democracy and I might even have discussed relativity."

Representative McDermott pressed for a "yes" or "no" answer. "I never have discussed Communism as an advocate of it," Mr. Flaherty replied. "You can't put anything in my mouth." The answer brought a roar of approval from the crowd.

After Mr. McDermott had fired several questions at Mr. Flaherty, Senator Miles, the chairman, called a halt and closed the hearing.

Vaccination Law Repeal Advocated

Religious, medical and citizens' groups urged today repeal of the Massachusetts compulsory vaccination law before the house committee on public health. Representative Hollis M. Gott of Arlington told the committee that inquiries he had made had disclosed that vaccine-treated cases were no more prevalent in the 39 states where vaccination is not compulsory than in the nine states where it is.

Representative Charles W. Olson of Ashland charged that vaccination was commercialized to a point which made vaccine manufacutrers rich.'

Spokesmen for the citizens' committee opposing public vaccination urged that residents be given the right to choose whether they cared to be vaccinated or not.

Play Contest Sponsored By Massachusetts SPCA

Members of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals today prepared for national Be Kind to Animals Week, April 20-25. Special posters and leaflets are being issued, and the Society has announced prizes for short plays on humane topics, contest to close April 30.

In work for the society, officers traveled 12,672 miles in investigation of 346 cases during February. Membership in the Jack London Club, opposed to cruelty in trained animal acts, Mr. Rowley reported, has now reached 659,500.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	'The Monitor Views the News'	Network dramatic sketch and	Jimmy Farrell, songs; orch....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	Kay Fayre, songs.....	speaker	Carl Moore and His Band....	"Wilderness Road": sketch....
5:30	'The Singing Lady": sketch.	The Charlotte Ensemble:	"Jack Armstrong": sketch....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch.	string orchestra	"Dick Tracy": sketch.....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; Supper Show: songs..	"Checker Board"; sports.....	Yankee News Service.....	Morton Downey, tenor.....
6:15	Songs in the Night.....	News: musical program.....	"News of Youth".....	Ray Jones, vocalist.....
6:30	News; pianist; sports briefs..	Records; Lee Gordon's Or....	Musical Moments: recording..	"Secret Agent X-9," sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.....	John B. Kennedy, talk.....	"Renfrew of the Mounted"...	Yankee News Service.....
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch.....	"Myrt and Marge": sketch....	Talk, Rep. E. C. Moran, Maine
7:15	20th Century Ideas: talk....	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch..	Soloists; popular orchestra....	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.....
7:30	Lum and Abner: sketch.....	After-Dinner Revue: vocalist.	Kate Smith; Miller's Orchestra	Saving Golf Strokes.....
7:45	Nature Club: sketch.....	"Strange As It Seems".....	Boake Carter, news comment.	Hod Williams's Orchestra.....
8:00	Crime Clues: Spencer Dean	Leo Reisman and orchestra;	Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff,	Gabriel Heatter, comment.....
8:15	mystery drama	soloists; Phillips Lord.....	Frank Munn; concert orch.	Jack Hylton's Orchestra.....
8:30	Edgar Guest in Welcome	Wayne King and his dance	Lawrence Tibbett, baritone;	"Music for Today"; soloists
8:45	Valley: soloists; sketch; or.	orchestra; vocalist	William Daly's Orchestra...	and quartet .....
9:00	Ben Bernie and All the Lads;	"Vox Pop—The Voice of the	Caravan; Walter O'Keefe;	Julian Woodworth's Orch.....
9:15	Mary Lewis; sports talk...	People": sidewalk interviews	Casa Loma Orch.; soloists...	Julian Woodworth's Orch.....
9:30	Helen Hayes in "The New	Donald Novis; Gloria Graf-	Fred Waring and His Penn-	Yankee News Service.....
9:45	Penny": Mark Warnow's Or.	ton; Eddy Duchin's Orch....	sylvanians; soloists	Third period, Bruins-Detroit
10:00	"Nickelodeon": comedy;	Sigmund Romberg; Deems	"Mary Pickford Visits New	hockey game, Boston.....
10:15	songs; melodrama	Taylor; soloists; orchestra..	York": orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orchestra...
10:30	WBZA Players, from Spring-	Jimmie Fidler's Gossip.....	Dramatizations of the news..	Perley Stevens's Orchestra....
10:45	field studio	Joe Reichman's Orchestra.....	Spotlight revue: variety.....	Indoor tennis summary.....
11:00	Reports; news; Joe Rines	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service.....	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.....
11:15	and his dance orchestra..	Sport review; recordings.....	Local dance orchestra.....	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.....
11:30	Henry King's Orchestra.....	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.....	Will Osborne's Orchestra.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....
11:45	Henry King's Orchestra.....	Jesse Crawford, organist.....	Will Osborne's Orchestra.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
11:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Forum: round table discussions.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), NBC Music Guild: chamber music recital.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
2:30 WEEI, New England Town Meeting: "Should We Repeal the Teachers' Oath Law?"
3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music recital.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band Symphony Orchestra concert.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orch.
8:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Address, Senator Lester J. Dickinson, Iowa.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rendezvous: Charlie Leland; soloists; Clyde Lucas's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Frank Simons's Concert Band; Bennett Chapple, narrator.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Rosa Ponselle, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Opera Gems": soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WAAB, Annual Highway Safety Drive: speakers; music.
9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta: concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing": dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; vocal group.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Charles Thomas, baritone; concert orch.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Gang Busters": G-Men sketch.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade": soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

Utility Asks Town To Drop PWA Plan For Public Plant

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—In a new attack on opponents of PWA's municipal power program, Secretary Ickes said today that the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation had offered inducements to Brandon, Vt., to abandon its PWA power allotment.

The Public Works Administrator, who simultaneously accused the Duke Power Company of a "deliberate" delay in appealing a PWA victory in a Greenwood, S. C., contested power allotment, made public that what he said was a photostatic copy of a letter from the Vermont company to the board of selectmen of Brandon.

Mr. Ickes was asked whether he had rescinded the $163,000 loan and grant to Brandon.

"It has not been rescinded yet," he said. "I don't think we have ever heard from them."

He recalled that the Brandon allotment was one of several now under attack in the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

The text of the letter, dated March 2, 1936, from the company's executive offices at Rutland:

"Mr. F. L. Smith
"Chairman of the Board of Selectmen
"Brandon, Vt.
"Dear Mr. Smith:

"If the town of Brandon will abandon its municipal plant, Central Vermont Public Service Corporation will pay Brandon $3000 to apply on the bill of Mr. Raymond E. Palmer, engineer, and will also pay the mount of the bill of Mr. Ernest W. Gibson Jr., attorney, up to, and which I understand will not exceed, $300; and the assessment in Brandon for 1936 will be $10,000 more than present assessment, and if business substantially increases, another $5000 will be added for 1937.

"Street lighting contract will be executed as submitted for a term of four years, providing a reduction of $887 a year under the old contract.

"Very truly yours,
"Central Vermont Public Service Corporation,
"Albert Cree, vice-president."

Vote of Town Declared Reason for Abandonment

BRANDON, Vt., March 10 (AP)—F. L. Smith, chairman of the board of selectmen, said today town officials had not appealed to Secretary Ickes to act in the matter of the Brandon municipal power plant. The town, he said, had voted to abandon the plant.

Mr. Ickes released a letter in Washington from the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation to Mr. Smith which Mr. Ickes said contained inducements to the town to abandon its PWA power allotment.

George Bacon, one of the leaders of the group favoring the plant, said that although the town had voted against it, that if a vote was taken today it would show a substantial majority favoring it. He said citizens voted under a misapprehension when they voted against it last Tuesday.

He said there was a move under way to call another town meeting to give voters another opportunity to vote on the question.

License to Sell Beer At Baseball Parks Asked

Application for a beer license, which, if granted, will be the first to be issued to a major league baseball park in Boston, has been filed by Harry M. Stevens Company, which holds the refreshment concessions at Fenway Park and Braves Field. The Boston Licensing Board today referred the application to the police department for a check on any objections to beer being sold at the American or National League parks, and City Council has asked the board to delay granting a license until council has approved Sunday baseball licenses for the clubs.

Behind the Microphones

Tonight, WBZ, 9 p. m., witnesses an opera star, Mary Lewis, coming out of retirement to be guest soloist with Ben Bernie and all the Lads. Miss Lewis, who retired from the Metropolitan Opera after her marriage to an oil company executive, returns as a singer of popular songs. She has been busy the past week learning the new technique at her winter residence in Miami. She will sing "I'm Shooting High" and "If I Should Lose You."

Johnny Farrell, professional golfer, and Frank Ortell, sport writer, will be interviewed by the "Ole Maestro."

* * *

Moran to Talk On Merchant Marine

Hailing from the seaport town of Rockland, Maine, Edward C. Moran Jr., Democrat, probably grew up in the atmosphere of ships. Therefore he will be talking on a subject close to his heart when he discusses the "American Merchant Marine" in the "Washington Speaks" program, WAAB, 7 p. m. These "Washington Speaks" periods come by direct wire from Washington and are heard only in New England over the Yankee network. The intent of these talks is informative rather than political.

* * *

Tibbett to Present Varied Program

Following his policy of presenting new songs by prominent young American composers, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, will feature Johnny Green's "The Night Is Beginning," tonight, WNAC, 8:30 p. m. Mr. Tibbett will open with "Caesar, Great Wert Thou" from the opera, "The King's Henchman," written by Deems Talyor to the libretto of Edna St. Vincent Millay.

Ken Christie's choir will be heard in the dramatic "Te Deum" and will assist Mr. Tibbett in an aria from Act 1 of "La Tosca." The remainder of Mr. Tibbett's program will include two very popular songs, the first, Lohr's "Where My Caravan Has Rested" and the second, Tchaikovsky's "None But the Lonely Heart." The orchestra directed by Don Voorhees will play the Queen Mab Scherzo from Gounod's opera "Romeo and Juliet."

* * *

Freddie Bartholomew as Mary Pickford's Guest

Mary Pickford, who has transferred her "Parties at Pickfair" across the country to New York for several weeks, will introduce Freddie Bartholomew, English boy actor, and Kitty Carlisle, motion picture star, in her regular period, WNAC, 10 p. m., tonight, in New York.

Now that the radio has discovered the talent of this child the opportunities to "guest star" have fallen thick and fast for him. Master Freddie possibly may do a scene tonight from "Little Lord Fauntleroy," his latest picture. Incidentally Mary Pickford was one of the first film players to perform the Fauntleroy role before the cameras. Master Freddie has also broken tradition in his Fauntleroy role in appearing with curls but once during the picture. Mary Pickford had her famous long curls when she interpreted the Fauntleroy role, which was one of the most popular of her juvenile characterizations.

Kitty Carlisle, who introduced the number that Jack Benny has been trying for so long to play, appeared recently in the film "A Night at the Opera" with the Marx Brothers and previously in several films with Bing Crosby. She will probably sing "Alone," the hit tune from her latest film. Miss Carlisle is a New Orleans girl.

* * *

Beethoven Program on Air Wednesday

Among the serious music offerings Wednesday afternoon on the radio the following may prove of interest:

All-Beethoven program by the Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor, WBZ, 3 o'clock. Overture Leonore, No. 3; Symphony No. 1. Also aria, "In questa tomba," will be sung by Kenneth Spencer, basso.

NBC Music Guild, chamber music concert, WEEI, 2:30 o'clock.

Curtis Institute of Music artist student recital, WAAB, 4 o'clock.

A. D. H.

Youthful Bandits Get Long Terms

Five men and a woman, all under 30 years of age, who had planned a series of major holdups, were given lengthy jail terms today by Judge John M. Gibbs in Suffolk Superior Court. They were Richard Stumkel (15 to 20 years in state prison); James Stumkel (seven to 10 years); Alfred Wood (five to eight years); Joseph Rizzo (12 years in Concord Reformatory); Edward Leland (10 years in Concord); Laura Hall (five years at the Sherborne Reformatory for Women).

Instead of the luxury which they had expected through their criminal pursuits, the confessed robbers were sentenced for stealing $51. They pleaded guilty to armed robbery, conspiracy to steal, possession of dynamite and other weapons. The courtroom resembled a miniature arsenal when these accoutrements of robbery were brought in this morning.

Richard Stumkel was paroled from Sing Sing last year, where he was serving from eight to nine years for armed robbery. Rizzo was on parole from the New Jersey state prison, where he was incarcerated for manslaughter. Laura Hall, who comes from Canada, is the wife of an inmate at the New Hampshire state prison.

Swiss Do Not Anticipate War, Boston Consul Says

Switzerland does not anticipate the outbreak of war between Germany and England or France and her Locarno allies, and has made no move to throw troops along her border, Georges H. Barrel, Boston representative of the Consulate General of Switzerland, said in an interview today.

Mr. Barrel said he had this assurance from an authoritative source indicating that Switzerland did not anticipate a rash move on the part of her neighbors or any border "incident" which might precipitate war.

La Follette's Vote Is for Roosevelt If Republicans Name Reactionary

Bearing down on "fictitious surpluses"—the new-deal interpretation of overproduction—and on the political situation in the country today, Gov. Philip F. La Follette of Wisconsin told a Ford Hall audience last night that President Roosevelt will be re-elected, and will get his vote, "provided the Republicans nominate a reactionary."

"I don't believe in the theory of scarcity, even if the President does," asserted the youthful Governor. "But if the Democrats nominate Herbert Hoover or a half-brother of Herbert Hoover dressed up to look like a progressive—I'm for Roosevelt."

Governor La Follette made a plea for a progressive third party but declared it was his opinion that "one of the last spots to move into action will be New England."

The Wisconsin Chief Executive advocated balancing the national budget by increasing the total income of the nation. "The real wealth of the country comes from putting people into productive enterprise. No nation has enough money to maintain 20 per cent of its population in idleness."

Collie Dog Pays Own License Fee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsfield, Mass., March 10

A NINE-YEAR-OLD collie, "Tip," strolled into the office of City Clerk Harold F. Goggins to purchase his own license tag. The dog carried last year's tag and the license fee in his mouth.

After the formalities were over, "Tip" returned to his owner, Miss Margaret Hyde of 60 Howard Street, and later attended the movies with Miss Hyde's father, Mr. James Hyde. The collie apparently enjoys the movies and is one of the most attentive members of the audience.

Townspeople Ask For 'Bradford' In Cape Cod Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., March 10—When the town fathers here met last night and upheld their decision to grant exclusive docking privileges to the Bay State Steamship Company, hopes seemed quashed that the Dorothy Bradford, excursion boat of the Cape Cod Steamship Company, would continue to visit Provincetown, but this view was not conclusive.

At a recent town meeting, Selectmen voted docking privileges to Capt. George Ellis, owner of the steamship Romance. Captain Ellis laid plans to inaugurate a daily passenger service from Boston to Provincetown next summer.

Residents objected to the leasing of the pier to any other boat except the Dorothy Bradford, which they had come to regard in a friendly light, seeing it lying there in the harbor practically every day. Certain townsmen, therefore, called a special meeting of the Selectmen to protest their action. They made a motion to reconsider giving exclusive docking privileges at the town wharf to the Bay State Steamship Company.

The motion was ruled out of order, however, by Charles N. Rogers, town moderator, who advanced as reason that the contract had already been executed, that a down payment had been made, and that nothing could be done. He said that the Bay State Steamship Company had leased the docking facilities for a period of five years, at $3000 a year. Of this amount, he said, $2000 had already been paid, and the company had agreed to pay the remainder on or before Aug. 15.

The Cape Cod Steamship Company showed opposition. Its representative at the meeting, Thomas Walsh, Boston attorney, intimated that suit might be brought against Provincetown, to make the wharf monopoly null and void.

Indications that the Cape Cod Steamship Company might battle through for its rights appeared in a hint that the Dorothy Bradford might run anyway, arranging for docking at a private pier.

Party Balances Uncertain on Eve Of Quebec Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Quebec Legislature will hold its first session following the election about March 17 and it will then be decided whether the Liberal Government will continue its power after 38 years of uninterrupted regime, or whether the Opposition groups allied under the Union Nationale banner will take its place.

Not since 1891 when the Conservatives were overthrown by the Liberals have so many inexperienced politicians been called upon to sit in the Quebec Legislative Assembly. Of the 90 members elected at the last election, 44 have never sat in the Legislature. Of these 33 belong to l'Union Nationale and 11 to the Liberal Party. A few have had experience in municipal politics.

Of men with parliamentary experience most are on the Government side, even as regards the leaders. Premier Taschereau will be surrounded by old and tried ministers, the only notable loss being that of Irenée Vautrin, Minister of Colonization, who was defeated. Maurice Duplessis, who has led the Opposition during the last two years, will be surrounded by men who lack experience in debate, with a few exceptions.

Perhaps the most difficult position of all will be that of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. It will take an experienced and cool-headed parliamentarian to preside over what promises to be some hot debates, so as to give satisfaction to both sides of the House.

Mrs. Roosevelt Expects No War

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 10 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt opened a lecture tour here last night with a plea that profit be taken out of war, and the prediction that "the war psychology under which we have lived always" will be worn away by each effort toward world peace. A capacity audience of 1700 heard her lecture.

"I believe," she said, "that if all nations could take all profits to individuals out of the munitions industry, we would be making a worth-while advance, even though we were still obliged to keep on building up our defenses.

Discussing the present European situation during a press conference, Mrs. Roosevelt expressed the belief that Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler's abrogation of the Locarno treaty would not result in world war. She said she believed the outcome of the situation would be the stabilization and strengthening ultimately of the League of Nations.

Around the Corner

During the next few weeks

The Christian Science Monitor

and its Weekly Magazine Section

will carry some outstanding articles.

Let's look around the corner and see what lies ahead.

Women of the Old World *(Monthly Column on Women's Page)* What do the women of the Old World think of the political and economic changes which have swept over their countries? How are the political beliefs of countries under dictatorships helping or interfering with the progress of the women's movement? How fast are the women of Turkey throwing over tradition? In an effort to create a forum where views of continental women may be voiced on important questions which affect their progress, the Editor of the Women's Page is starting a monthly column of comment on the outstanding activities of women of the Old World. The material for this column will be assembled by asking one woman in each of some 15 or 20 countries, including South Africa, to send notes to London regarding events which bear on the activities and interests of the women of her country. These notes will form the substance of letters written in London by Miss Phyllis Lovell, a Monitor staff writer, and published on the first Wednesday of each month on the Women's Page, the first letter appearing April 1. Here is an opportunity to learn how continental women are thinking on politics, economics, education, peace, and other vital subjects.

How Are Your Children Educated? An absorbing series of articles giving an interpretation of progressive education today is to begin in March on the Education Page for the benefit of bewildered parents who often question the amazing changes of the methods of modern education in contrast to the regime under which they were taught. This article is written by an intelligent observer of the elementary school system who has sought, through visits to the schools and discussions with teachers, to learn the why and wherefore of present-day education. This article will be a real help to the parents unacquainted with modern methods of teaching children.

Our Letters Tell Tales Everyone who has ever wistfully wished at one time or another to write the correct note on the correct letter paper and with all the "niceties" scrupulously observed will welcome an illuminating, illustrated article on "Our Letters Tell Tales" by Carilyn Stevens, the popular Monitor writer who gave us "Etiquette in Daily Living." This article will appear sometime in March on the Women's Page and by picture and description will show Monitor readers how the well-dressed letter should look—and sound. Watch for this article on letter-paper etiquette.

Weekly Magazine Section

Orchids to You! *Janet Mabie* If hiring a maid makes one a member of the leisure class, as Mr. J. P. Morgan says, then wearing an orchid must be the badge of opulence. But this isn't always so, and Janet Mabie explains why enough people are able to wear orchids to make the growing of them a pretty important industry.

Claude Debussy *Emile Vuillermoz* One of the few intimate friends of the great French composer gives a first-hand account of his association with the French genius. This article is a definite contribution to the literature now available on Debussy and gives the reader a feeling of actually having known the man whom it was very hard to know.

Horses *Diana Thorne* The milkman's faithful Dobbin and the proud policeman's mount are the heroes of some reminiscences of a well-known artist who specializes in animals. Diana Thorne calls her contribution to the Magazine Section "Sugar Tooth."

Colonies *E. C. Cotes* Countries that have overseas possessions are gradually discovering that imperialism does not pay—at least not in the modern world. Analyzing the profit and loss accounts of leading European colonizing countries in the administration of their distant dependencies, a Monitor staff writer finds that the time is ripe for a reassessment of colonial values.

Houses *Stewart McDonald* With the spring the renter's fancy turns to thoughts of building. The Federal Housing Administrator explains how the National Housing Act is making it possible for people of moderate means to own their homes.

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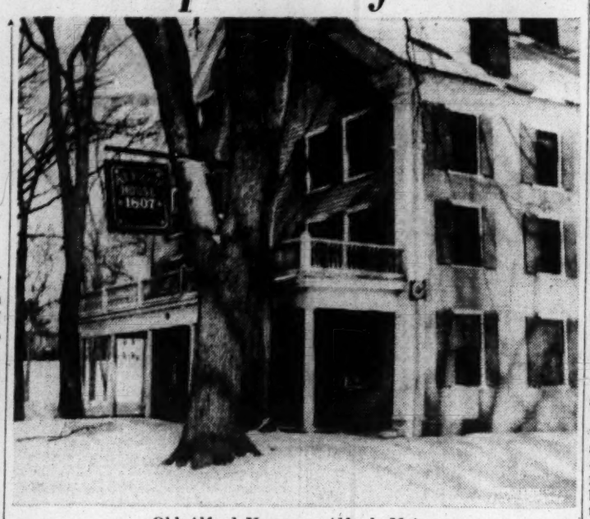
3C-18

Old Maine Inn Drops Out of Picture

The Alfred Hotel, vacant for more than a year, bows to march of progress as workmen begin to raze structure erected 129 years ago and scene of many social and political activities.



Old Alfred House at Alfred, Maine
Nestling Among a Group of Elms, This Ancient Hostelry Has Been Scene of Many Gala Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Maine, March 10—Four towering elms, the branches of which witnessed the rise of this town of Alfred from a cabin in the forest to a striving little community, noted another change today. Perhaps the world seemed a bit more lonely, the snow a trifle more cold, as these venerable trees saw an old friend, the Alfred House—a hotel built in 1807—being torn down.

For 129 years the trees shaded the hostelry. Famous men who stopped at the hotel often paused to exchange whispers under their leafy boughs. Carriages and buggies passed their stalwart trunks to discharge guests at the front door.

Every Room Taken

The elms remember the times when every room in the Alfred House was taken and enough people turned away to fill another hotel. They have seen the steady dwindling of trade through the years until lately not enough stayed overnight to fill even the ground floor.

If the elms could talk, they might review from a day back in 1807 when William Parsons came to Alfred from Massachusetts and built a two-story house, the nucleus of the hotel. He chose that site, they might remember, because the courthouse was just across the road, and it seemed an excellent attraction for business—which it proved to be.

Court Sat in Alfred

At that time three terms of the Supreme Judicial Court were held annually in Alfred. Many judges, jurymen, witnesses, attorneys, plaintiffs and spectators came from long distances—too long to return every day. The Alfred House, therefore, played host to many guests every session.

From the diary of Gen. Samuel Leighton, one of the early proprietors of the hotel, many interesting items of old Alfred are revealed. He recorded the first of the County Conventions, held at the courthouse on July 4, 1820, with a dinner at the new hotel. From then on both Republican and Democratic Conventions were held at the Alfred House.

Muster Days Held

Muster Days were held annually in a big field near the hotel. As a rule officials had dinner there, while tables were set up on the lawn to accommodate men and visitors. Sometimes, according to General Leighton's diary, "a collation was served in the courthouse."

John Holmes, Maine's first Representative in Congress, was a frequent guest. He was the leading statesman of this part of the country and often met colleagues at the hotel instead of taking them home to dinner at his new mansion up the village.

Not an inconsiderable part of Alfred House's history is bound up in its great gray barn. It was brought by oxen from a site on the hill back of the village to a cellar prepared for it in 1832, according to the Leighton diary. "Thirty-four oxen were employed," it says, "and we pryed it up before night."

Put Up Circuses

For some years the barn put up traveling circuses, or "caravans" as General Leighton termed them. In 1834 he wrote, "The animals exhited in my new barn and stable were two moose, a reindeer, a caribou, a bear, a rackoon, an E. rabbit, and a nondescript, all natives of this State."

The years just previous to 1870 when the railroad was put through the town were no doubt most prosperous for the hotel, inasmuch as five stagecoach lines converged at the town. It is not hard to reconstruct the scene when the stagecoach rolled up to the wide slate slab that served as a doorstone in front of the verandah, and the landlord rushed out to greet his guests as they dismounted from the high-wheeled vehicle, bag and baggage, band-box and valise.

The hotel has been vacant more than a year now. Last fall the barn was removed and at present workmen are razing the main house. The old sign with its date "1807," however, still creaks in the winter wind—the only audible protest from the four silent elms. Soon that too will fade, and the place where once fell the shade of the elm trees will be history and a memory.

What's Going On in the Arts

'Personal Appearance'

CAROLE ARDEN, that embodiment of Hollywood glamour who has been making personal appearances now these many months, last night arrived at the Plymouth, where she probably will be exhibiting her art for some time to come. The play which brings her here is, of course, the Lawrence Riley-Brock Pemberton-Antoinette Perry opus which has been turning 'em away in New York all winter.

Its criticism of the celluloid world is as deletory as that of "Boy Meets Girl" or "Once in a Lifetime," but it's all done in a spirit of good, more-or-less-clean fun, and Hollywood and its stars will no doubt continue in business as usual. The play is so amusing in its farcical way that it will appeal even to those who may find its slapstick too subtle.

After all, nothing in the piece is funnier than the opening scene, which shows Carole herself on the screen. The satire here is subtler than in the personal appearance which follows or in the play which succeeds that. Still and all, its pretty funny all the way through, in that broad manner that suits its subject matter.

The first act of the actual play is a little slow getting under way. There is too much talk, and we have to wait too long for the arrival of Carole. It's all right to keep us in suspense, but gracious, we can't hold our breath forever. After Carole arrives everything is riotous.

The road company that brings the play to Boston is entirely adequate to its not too exacting requirements. Barbara Brown has the lead, and she is assisted by Walter N. Greaza as press agent, George Blackwood as the Boy, Nancy Evans as the Girl, and some satisfactory associates. Apart from the sag in the first act, the pace and timing are excellent.

L. A. S.

The Boston String Quartet

LAST night in Jordan Hall, the Boston String Quartet gave its final concert of the present series, assisted by Harold Bauer, pianist. The program listed the Beethoven Pianoforte Quartet, in E flat major, Op. 16, the Debussy String Quartet and the Schumann Quintet in E flat major.

It was evident from the beginning that the string players were to be on their toes, so to speak, since the authoritative performance of Mr. Bauer throughout the evening set the tempo. The Beethoven Op. 16 is a particularly grateful work for performers and listeners and there are too few opportunities presented the concertgoer for hearing it. The Rondo is especially joyous Beethoven and it came to a delightful performance. If the tonal balance could have been more finely adjusted, the sum total of enjoyment would have been greater, nor was the ensemble always impeccable; yet there are occasions upon which technical flaws cease to be a liability, when the artistry of the players exceeds their faults. This was one of the occasions.

The Debussy Quartet is altogether charming. Of the four movements, this commentator found the second and third the most consistently interesting in this performance.

With Mr. Bauer rejoining the strings in the Schumann, the evening came to a brilliant close, the performance of the quartet matching that of Mr. Bauer in the technique of presentation. Messrs. Keller, Fedorovsky, Fourel and Zighera have now concluded another season together, and, while considerable individuality still continues to be apparent in their work, the ensemble is becoming more firmly knit. Certainly the concert last night merited the great enthusiasm of the large and distinguished audience that heard it.

G. M. S.

Boston Stage Notes

"Winterset" is in its final week at the Shubert.

The next opening scheduled is the new Rodgers-Hart-Abbott musical, "On Your Toes," with Ray Bolger, Luella Gear and Tamara Geva, which is set for March 21 at the Shubert.

Because of indisposition, Miriam Kornfield has postponed to an unannounced date her dance recital planned for this evening at the Y. W. C. A. auditorium.

"The Night of Jan. 16" will start a road tour as soon as it closes its New York engagement, with Boston as the first stop.

Eagle's Abode Sought

BRUNSWICK, Maine, March 10 (AP)—Dr. Alfred O. Gross, Bowdoin College ornithologist, was asked by the National Association of Audubon Societies today to investigate a report that a golden eagle had taken up residence on Mt. Katahdin. There are few cases on record of a golden eagle being found on the Atlantic seaboard, Dr. Gross said.

Step Is Taken By Vandenberg To Bar Quoddy

(Continued from Page 1)

ployment relief program appeared on Capitol Hill with the publication of a long list of PWA projects that could be started in hundreds of localities if funds were available. The list was submitted by the PWA in compliance with a request from the Senate.

Included in the list were 6801 separate projects for which plans have been prepared, but for which there is no money. Of these 1476 have received final approval and could get under way almost at once if funds were available, Harold F. Ickes, PWA administrator, informed the Senate.

Mr. Ickes estimated that if the total reserve of projects were begun all at once they would put $3,118,698,400 into construction. States, municipalities and other public bodies are ready to contribute nearly two thirds of this total either through contributions of their own or by acceptance of federal loans, he reported.

This list is expected to play a prominent part in the discussion of the new work program that will begin as soon as President Roosevelt sends his recommendations to Congress in a special message this week or next.

Maine Liquor System Is Target of W. C. T. U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, March 10—A plea to make Maine highways the safest in the Union by driving out the Maine State liquor stores and entirely eliminating drunken driving was made here today by Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, president of the Maine W. C. T. U.

"'A safe Maine in which to drive'—that would be a slogan to attract far more summer visitors than do our liquor stores," declared Mrs. Quimby.

"Our organization is profoundly interested in the Maine safety traffic campaign," said Mrs. Quimby.

"The profits from our state liquor stores are a loss." Mrs. Quimby continued. "Profit $800,000! It is no profit to a state to spend that which 'profiteth nothing,' while its life-giving industries are thereby curtailed.

"The State Liquor Commission announces that by June $4,000,000 will have been spent in Maine for liquor, with a profit of $800,000 to the State," the W. C. T. U. leader exclaimed. "Of that $4,000,000 half should have gone to the coal and oil merchants of the State."

Mrs. Quimby called upon the State to wipe out liquor by voting a straight "No" on the Local Option Act, which comes before Maine voters next Sept. 14. Three questions are asked: (1) Shall state stores be operated? (2) Shall licenses be granted for beer and light wine sales? (3) Shall licenses be granted for the sale of malt liquors?

Relief Recipients Denied Local Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLS, Maine, March 10—Sixty-one persons were banned from voting at the annual town meeting here yesterday as selectmen enforced a century-old pauper law.

Under this law the right to vote is withheld from citizens receiving town aid. In enforcing this law—the first time it has been used in York County for over 25 years—Wells' officials wondered if the stagnant relief load on the town might not be eased a little.

While the selectmen served 62 writs upon voters, the law was not contested, because it was recalled that 100 years ago, when the rule was made, three judges of the State passed on its constitutionality.

Regular Service Resumed On New Haven Railroad

DANBURY, Conn., March 10 (AP)—The New Haven Railroad resumed normal freight and passenger train operation over three tracks East of Danbury today with the clearing of wreckage from a 12-car freight derailment. Officials at New Haven announced regular schedules in force again at 8:10 a. m. but said there had been no delay to passenger service.

The accident occurred last night. Officials said preliminary investigation disclosed the derailment due to a broken truck frame on a privately owned tank car. Tracks 1, 2, and the main track of the Berkshire division were blocked for several hours.

Mrs. Rogers Protests WPA Nov. 1 Restriction

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts said today she was protesting against WPA regulation restricting work to persons on relief last Nov. 1. "There are any number of deserving cases now who were never on relief before," Mrs. Rogers said, "and something should and must be done for them."

She made public a letter from the WPA stating the present policy would be continued, for the time being at least, but said she would continue her efforts to have the regulations modified.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now this may sound like a combination of the sublime and the ridiculous . . . but sachets are in, and vegetables are up. Let us explain.

It seems that, despite the demand for the ever-so-masculine tailored suit, women are also doing an about-face, and going in for feminine, romantic sachets. But the modern sachets are a far cry from those of our grandmothers' day, when the word just naturally meant that it was in powder form. For today they are a combination of sachet and perfume, and they come in convenient tablet form. They are, in reality, concentrated perfume tablets . . . hence their name, Perfume Tabs. And you can get them on the street floor, right near the entrance to the Spanish Room, in Jordan Marsh's.

Something like seventeen tablets, sewn into a little red satin pillow, may be had for only fifty cents; or they come in cellophane envelopes, each envelope containing fourteen tablets (good-sized ones, too), for only 35 cents.

We presume that the idea in the first place was to keep the Perfume Tabs in these containers, and let the odor ooze out, but most women remove them and drop them around wherever they'd like a bit of scent . . . in glove boxes, linen closets, lingerie, furs and coat pockets. And though the fragrance sometimes lasts much longer, you may be sure of it for a good three months! There are four odors: French lavendar (your mother will love this one), Gardenia, Romance, and Egypt, which is pungent and spicy. Incidentally, we understand that some women keep a Perfume Tab or two right in their knitting bag, so that by the time the garment they are making is finished, it is scented with their favorite sachet.

* * *

Lapeled Carrots

And now for the vegetables that are up . . . on the lapel. Together with brother-and-sister-vegetation the lowly carrot has come into its own! Miniature bunches have been arranged on clips and pins . . . just little absurdities to be worn with an otherwise serious outfit. There are also tiny bunches of bananas and other fruits, and they may be found now in almost any shop. Usually fifty cents and $1, depending on the size of the bunch.

* * *

London-Wise

Our idea of buying just a separate spring coat vanished when we saw the three-piece wardrobe suit, called "London Town," in Coleman's Fashion Shop, at 175 Tremont Street. It comes in various pastel shades, and consists of a jacket, skirt, and a coat that is collared with polo wolf . . . and plenty of it. The whole outfit is $39.75. But for a spring costume that's really unique, we suggest their matelasse taffeta dressmaker suit. You may have it in either black or brown, with a white ascot. The jacket is silk lined, and entire suit is quilted! $19.75.

* * *

Bracelet Charms

Some clever designer is always digging into the past, and giving it a present as well as a future! Schiaparelli has done it now, by taking all the heavy, clanky-looking watch charms our grandfathers used to wear, and hanging them on a bracelet. The result is a perfectly fascinating piece of costume jewelry. Each charm is different, and may be an engraved seal, a carnelian, a California gold stone, an intaglio, or a faceted amethyst. We happen to have seen the originals, which sell for something like $25 in New York, but we can't detect a bit of difference in the copies at Filene's . . . in antique gold or silver for $3.95 and $7.50.

And that reminds us, if you are one of the many who are collecting odd charms for your bracelet, Filene's has an amusing little pair of ice-tongs clamped on to what looks just like a cake of ice for less than 75 cents.

* * *

That Fur Cape

It really isn't a bit too soon to think about having the remains of your fur coat made up into a smart cape for spring wear. And we know just where you may have this done for only $7.50 . . . and this price includes everything; even the material for the lining! It's the Edwards Fur Shop, on the second floor at 168 Tremont Street. Mr. Edwards has a nice feeling for line and fur, and can work the most impossible looking pieces of fur into individual looking capes. Or, if you're fortunate enough to possess sufficient extra material, he'll wangle out a stunning fur jacket for you . . . for $15. You'd be surprised at what an expert furrier can do with a few stray pieces of fur trimming, and you may have the makings of a short fur cape at home, and not realize it.

* * *

Baby Swagger

Slattery's Thrift Shop is featuring a most attractive and exclusive model in its "Baby Swagger." It's a short, full-backed jacket in vivid flower print, that's worn with a navy, brown or black crepe dress, the cumberbund sash of which is made of the same print as the jacket. The neckline is interesting; being very high and draped . . . $12.75.

* * *

Not Forgetting

Honorable Mention to: The hand-carved Oriental green quartz lamps at R. H. White's. A real objet d'art, for $19.95. The tulip colored, washable doeskin slip-ons at Hovey's, at the unusually low price of $1.39. Mail and telephone orders filled. The honest-to-goodness Derby hats at Conrad's, for $5. Those Play-Tex bibs at Jordan's, that are really more like aprons than bibs, and will save mother a lot of work, because Junior's dribblings will wash off in a second, if held under the faucet. White or pink . . . fifty cents. The steak sets at Long's . . . 40 Summer Street . . . with sterling silver handles, for $3.50. Naturally for only a limited time. The colored veiling by the yard at Gilchrist's. And the fountain-pen service you can get at Stowell's, 24 Winter Street, for the rest of this week. They'll clean your pen, reset the point, put in a new rubber sac, adjust the ink flow, and fill with Skrip ink . . . all for thirty-five cents!

J. T.

License Loss Urged For 15 'Splashers'

By the Associated Press

Fitchburg, Mass., March 10

POLICE CHIEF THOMAS J. GODLEY sent the names of 15 motorists he accused of splashing pedestrians and automobiles to Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today with the recommendation their licenses be suspended.

Captain Godley said police took registration numbers of 15 cars which he claimed violated a law requiring a "speed not greater than is proper and having regard for traffic, the use of the road and safety of the public."

He said policemen listed the car numbers in two hours along Route 2. Fitchburg was the first community in the State to take such an action as the result of accumulated melting snow and ice which flooded streets.

Dickinson Talks To G. O. P. Women

Senator Lester J. Dickinson, G.O.P. presidential possibility, is to be the guest of honor and speaker at a dinner given by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts tomorrow evening.

In the course of the past three years, Senator Dickinson says he has never cast a vote in favor of a new-deal measure. A leader of the farm bloc, he charges that recovery would have been twice as great if it had not been for the New Deal. Farm prices would have been as high or higher, and more stable, without the AAA.

"In my judgment, the business of the next Administration will be to get rid of government in business and many associated mechanics of federal control," declared the Senator in a letter to the club.

Needham Awards Millen Case Reward

Policemen and Boston newspapermen who received large shares of the State's $20,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the slayers of two policemen during the holdup of the Needham Trust Company were not included in allocation of $1000 by the Needham selectmen for this public duty.

Seven are named, and paid, for their contributions as follows: Henry De Loria of Dedham, who found the car used by Murton and Irving Millen and Abraham Faber after it was burned in a lonely road in Norwood, $150.

Philip M. King, Charles Parsons and John Maloney of Norwood, finders of the license plates used to trace ownership of the stolen car, $100 each.

Walter Mills, Needham, who discovered chalk marks on the battery, indicating where it had been repaired, $150.

Frank and Alfred W. La Vierge of Boston, battery repairmen, who identified the battery as one rebuilt and ticketed to the Millens, $200 each.

All but Mills shared in the State award—$2500 to the La Vierges, $800 for De Loria, and $500 each for Parsons, Maloney and King.

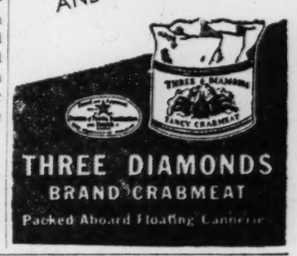
Race Track Owes for Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 10—The town of Agawam looked forward to abundant revenue from the Agawam Racing & Breeders' Association when its race track was set up last year. Today, according to a water lien recorded in the Registry of Deeds by the Agawam Water Commission, the race track even owes a bill of $255 for water consumed and $78 for connections.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE ON THE TABLE FOR TASTIER MEALS

FOR SALADS, SOUFFLES, ENTREES, COCKTAILS AND SANDWICHES



When Planning Menus—
Keep An Eye On Your Purse!

● MERE menu-planning is easy—if economy is no object. The real test of culinary skill is to keep within a budget, to make every dollar count—and still prepare delicious, satisfying *well-balanced* meals.

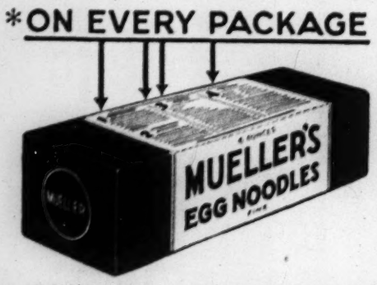
Thrifty women have learned through experience that Mueller's Egg Noodles, Macaroni and Spaghetti are important money-savers. They cost very little. They make meats go further. They combine deliciously with left-overs.

There are so many ways* to serve Mueller's Macaroni Products that there is never a "sameness" to your meals. Served with sauces, with meats, cheese, fish and vegetables, Mueller's always make a tempting, highly nutritious meal.

● Include Mueller's in your menus more often. Everyone enjoys these pure, tender macaroni products as a change from potatoes. Check your food costs and notice that when you serve Mueller's your entire meal-cost is less.

MUELLER'S EGG NOODLES • ELBOW MACARONI
THIN-SPAGHETTI • MACARONI • SPAGHETTI

*ON EVERY PACKAGE



You will find three or more new, time and money-saving recipes on every package of Mueller's (Macaroni, Egg Noodles, Spaghetti, Elbow Macaroni, THIN-Spaghetti, etc.) Each product bears different recipes. They are unusually helpful in planning your daily menus.

C. F. MUELLER CO. Jersey City, N. J.

Worcester Salt

Chef of The Astor
New York City

THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE

Get THIS WEEKLY HABIT

First National Stores

Finast Cod Fish
Finast Pineapple
Finast Grape Fruit
Rumford Baking Powder

Jot down these SAVING SPECIALS

There are many housewives who would never think of turning this page without first jotting down some of these values—they know from experience that these items represent real savings and they wouldn't miss them this or any other week.

Ritz Crackers	N.B.C. LB PKG	19c	
Educator Crax	2 1 LB PKGS	35c	
Cider Vinegar	FINAST QUART BOT	13c	
Campbell's Beans	3 16 oz TINS	17c	
Blue Tip Matches	6 LGE BXS	25c	
Pea Beans	3 LBS	10c	
Pure Maple Syrup	7½ oz JAR	17c	
Prudence Corned Beef Hash	20 oz TIN	21c	
Evaporated Apricot	LB BULK	19c	
Swans Down Cake Flour	44 oz PKG	25c	
Sandwich Spread	2 8 oz JARS	29c	
Junket Assorted Desserts	2 PKGS	21c	
Shredded Wheat	2 PKGS	23c	
Finast Grapefruit	2 No 2 TINS	25c	

PRIZE BREAD

SLICED OR REGULAR. A finer loaf because it is scientifically baked in our own modern bakery with the choicest of ingredients. Delivered fresh every day to your local First National Stores.

BIG 20 OZ LOAF 8c

Fruit and Vegetables

Apples	OLD FASHION WINESAPS	4 LBS	19c
Oranges	FLORIDA LARGE SIZE	DOZ	29c
Grapefruit	FLORIDA LARGE SIZE	4 FOR	23c
Carrots or Beets	LARGE BUNCH		5c
Spinach	LARGE GREEN LEAF	3 LBS	17c

Fresh From Our Modern Bakery

Parker House Rolls	2 Doz	25c
Honey Raisin Cookies	2 Lbs	23c
Finast Doughnuts	Doz	15c
Jean's Cheese Bread	Loaf	12c

National Biscuit Specials

Flake Butters	Lb Pkg	17c
Premium Flakes	Lb Pkg	17c
Oyster Crackers	Lb Pkg	17c
Fruited Ovals	Lb Bulk	19c

Lenten Food Values

Pink Salmon	TALL TIN	10c
Codfish	THICK PIECES FANCY WHITE SALTED CODFISH 1 LB BOX	25c
Gorton's Clam Chowder	TIN	19c
DelMonte Sardines	3 15 oz TINS	25c
	With Tomato Sauce	
Geisha Crabmeat	No ½ TIN	21c
Tuna Fish	LIGHT MEAT 2 No ½ TINS	25c
Macaroni	OR FINAST SPAGHETTI 8 oz PKG	5c

HENFIELD - ALL NEW ARRIVALS - GUARANTEED

EGGS Doz. 29c

Brookside Butter	FANCY CREAMERY ROLLS LB		37c
Finast Pineapple	SLICED	2 No 2 TINS	33c
Finast Pineapple	SLICED	2 No 2½ TINS	39c
Dole's Pineapple Juice	BIG 46 oz TIN		29c
Wheat Cereal	WHITE SPRAY PKG		15c
Rumford Baking Powder	12 oz TINS		21c

PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Listed Stock Quotations • **Stock Market Steadies After Alternate Declines and Rallies** • Commodity and Money Markets

Early Liquidation Halted as Stocks Resume Advance

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Farm implement, motor, rail and oil issues developed strength in today's stock market, gains among the favorites ranging from 1 to around 4 points.

Rallies were interspersed with dullness and profit-taking periods, but the latter did not get very far in view of the more optimistic trading slant on the European situation.

Outstanding advances near the beginning of the final hour were shown by Case, International Harvester, Deere, Chrysler, General Motors, Auburn, Seaboard Oil, Amerada, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Westinghouse, American Can, Anaconda, American Smelting and Cerro de Pasco. At the same time American Sugar Refining, American Telephone and Allied Chemical lost from 1 to 3 points.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 2,500,000 shares.

Commodities were narrowly mixed, as were bonds. Principal foreign currencies edged up against the dollar.

Although the consensus in the financial district seemed to be that "the war is over," some observers noted that explosive materials were still plentiful in the Rhineland.

Cable advices to one of the larger commission houses from a London investment authority stated that underlying sentiment for American securities was bullish, that authoritative British quarters felt there would be no outbreak of Franco-German hostilities, and that some sort of a compromise would be negotiated by the League of Nations.

In line with the outlook abroad, it was reported that a little more foreign buying than selling appeared today in the New York market. Doubts were expressed that important holders of stocks had retired from their long-pull commitments.

Rail Bonds Higher

Medium-priced rail issues pushed forward in the bond market today while U. S. Government and corporate low-yield obligations bumped into liquidation.

The action of foreign loans indicated, observers said, that unrest over European diplomatic differences had abated somewhat. The absence of trading in such issues as French 7s and 7½s and German 6s was interpreted in banking circles as evidence of a calmer feeling.

In the U. S. Government sector a handful of loans, such as the Treasury 3¼s of 1943, the 3⅞s of 1946 and the 2¾s, suffered losses which ranged from 3/32s to 10/32s. Lower prices for these issues, reflected as much as anything, analysts said, profit-taking following last week's brisk advance.

The Treasury 2¾s and the 4¼s resisted the downswing to score moderate fractional gains.

The drop in Governments, however, brought out some selling of corporate low-yield liens and Santa Fe 4s. Chile Copper 5s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s had fractions chipped off. National Dairy 5¼s were down more than a point at one time.

Medium-priced carriers, like Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s and Illinois Central 4¾s, were up a little, aided in some measure by the demand for equities.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Calmness was maintained by traders today and a steadier trend developed in the stock market. Moderate repurchases were made in gilt-edged securities. Industrials and oils rallied, while transatlantic shares recovered part of their early weakness. Continental specialties remained unsettled. The closing tone was steadier.

Paris: The entire market, including rentes, regained about one half of Monday's panicky losses, traders viewing the European situation as less dangerous but war improbable. The market closed firm.

Liverpool: Trading in cotton futures was restricted by a disposition to await European developments. Hedging and liquidation was absorbed by trade buying.

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	Wheat				Net
May	.98¾	.99⅞	.98¾	.99⅝	+ ⅛
July	.88¾	.90	.88¾	.89½	+ ⅝
September	.87⅞	.88¾	.87⅞	.88⅝	+ ⅛
	Corn				
May	.60¾	.60⅝	.60⅛	.60⅛	
July	.60⅛	.60⅜	.60⅛	.60⅜	+ ⅛
September	.60⅜	.60⅝	.60⅛	.60⅜	+ ⅛
	Oats				
May	.27⅛	.27⅝	.27	.27⅝	+ ⅛
July	.27	.27⅛	.27⅛	.27⅛	
September	.27⅛	.27⅜	.27⅛	.27⅛	+ ⅛
	Rye				
May	.56⅛	.56⅞	.56⅛	.56⅛	+ ⅛
July	.56	.56	.55¾	.55⅝	

	Winnipeg Wheat			Net
	High	Low	Last	Chg
May	.84½	.84⅞	.84⅞	— ⅜
July	.85⅝	.86⅛	.85⅝	— ⅛
October	.85⅝	.84⅞	.85⅝	+ ⅛

Valuation of the Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The following quotations, in cents of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Mar. 9	Mar. 7	Mar. 6	Mar. 5	Mar. 4
High	100.1	99.82	99.48	99.58	99.51
Low	99.77	99.58	99.40	99.47	99.41
Last	99.81	99.79	99.40	99.48	99.47

Range since legal devaluation:

Feb. 5, 1934 — Apr. 21, 1934
High—107.6 — Low—99.04

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old parity. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 58.95 cents at the close.

New Business Helps Atlanta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—As a direct result of the establishment in 1935 of around 200 out-of-town business firms in Atlanta, conditions in general showed a marked improvement, according to the annual report of the industrial bureau of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. In addition to this, the report showed that around 1586 persons were employed in these newly established firms and the annual pay roll totaled $2,319,000.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK—Business failures in the United States for the week ended March 5 totaled 261 against 188 in the previous week and 308 in the like period last year, Iron & Steelstreet reported.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Mar. 10	Last Mar. 9
49⅞	45	1.80	Abraham & Str	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
74¾	68½	2½	Asme Steel	70	70	70	70⅜
13⅞	10⅞	.10b	Adams Express	12¾	12⅛	12⅝	12¾
28	22¼	.60	Addressograph	27	26⅜	27	27
21½	1⅛	..	Advance Rumely	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3½
9	7¾	.60	A½llated Prod	8½	8	8	8⅛
194	168½	3⅞	Air Reduction	183	180½	180½	181½
3⅜	2	..	Airway Elec App	3¾	3¼	3⅜	3¼
17⅝	15½	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	15¼	15	15¼	15¼
4⅝	2¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3¾	3½	3⅝	3½
30⅜	12⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	23½	22	24¼	24⅛
29½	12¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	23⅜	23¼	23¾	23½
39¼	30½	1	Alleghany Steel	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	35¼
27⅜	23¾	1	Allied Mills	24¾	24¼	24¼	24½
160⅞	157	6	Allied Chem	191	188	191	191
9¼	6¾	..	Allied Stores	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¼
47⅛	35¾	..	Allis Chalmers	44⅜	43⅜	44⅝	43⅝
23⅞	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅞
74¼	69	5	Allied Stoves pf	72⅝	72	72	73
5⅝	3⅝	..	Amal Leather	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
47½	37⅞	2	Amal Leather pf	41	40½	40½	41½
112	75	2	Amer. Ice	114	103½	111	102½
63¼	52	2	Am Ag Ch Del	56	56	56	58¼
47⅝	42½	.50b*	Am Bank Note	46	44½	46	45
24⅞	16¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	23¾	22⅞	23½	22¾
95½	89½	6	Am Crys Sug pf	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
50⅞	42½	1†	Am Brake B&F	47¾	47¼	47¾	48½
134⅞	116⅝	4*	Am Can	125	123½	125	122
166½	163	7	Am Can pf	163½	163⅛	163⅛	163
41	32⅜	..	Am Car & Fdry	37½	36½	37	36
73¼	62	..	Am Car2& F pf	69	68	68½	69½
47½	31	..	Am Chain	45¾	44¾	45⅛	44½
95½	88	3†	Am Chicle	94	94	94	95
13⅜	8½	..	Am Colortype	11½	11½	11½	11¼
32⅜	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	30¾	29⅜	30½	30¼
3⅛	1½	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	2¾
14⅝	9¾	..	Am European	12	11	11	
9⅝	7	..	Am & For Pow	7½	7⅜	4½	7⅜
43	29¾	..	Am & For Powpf	36	35¾	36	36
37¼	26	..	Am & For Pow 6	31½	31½	31½	33
17⅝	12¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	
18¼	13	1	Am Hawaiian	17	17	17	17⅛
8⅝	5⅜	..	Am Hide & L	8	7⅝	7⅞	7½
46	38½	3	Am Hide & Lpf	42¾	42½	42½	43
41½	37	2.40	Am Home Pr	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	41½
4⅝	3	..	Am Ice	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	3¼
24	18¾	2	Am Ice pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18¾
12⅞	10¼	..	Am International	12	11½	12	12
36¼	25½	..	Am Locomotive	32¼	31	31¼	31
95½	73¼	..	Am Loco pf	88	86¼	86¾	88
15	10¼	.10b	Am Mach & Met	13⅜	12⅞	13⅞	13
35¾	27⅜	..	Am Metal	34⅛	33¾	33¾	33¾
133	127	4†	Am Metal 6%	129	129	129	
29⅞	25	.80	Am Mach & Fy	26¼	25½	26	26
11⅜	7½	..	Am Power & Lt	9½	9	9⅜	9
47	36⅝	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	43½	42	43½	41⅝
56¼	43	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	50½	49	50½	49
27⅞	21½	..	Am Radiator	22⅝	21⅜	22	21½
34	29½	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	30½	29½	30⅛	29½
27	20⅜	..	Am Seating	24¾	24⅜	24½	24⅜
31	25⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	28½	28½	28½	29
77⅝	56¾	.80b	Am Smelt & Ref	78¼	76½	78	76⅜
132	136½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	151¾	151¾	151¾	
106	104	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅝
73½	57½	3*	Am Snuff	59	58½	59	59½
102½	91	5	Am Tobacco	92¼	91	91	92½
104	93	5	Am Tobacco B	93½	93	93	93¾
33⅜	23¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	29⅜	28⅞	29	28½
115	107¾	2	Am Steel F pf	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅝
36	32½	2	Am Stores	32½	32½	32½	32¾
61⅛	52	2	Am Sugar Ref	58¼	54½	54½	58¾
141⅞	129	7	Am Sugar Ref pf	140	140	140	140
178	155¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	172	169½	170½	171¼
35	28¾	..	Am Type F pf (h)	28¾	28¾	28¾	
36⅝	22¼	.15	Am Sum Tob	23½	22¾	22¾	22¼
24¼	21⅛	1	Am Wat W& E	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	21¼
100	92¾	6	Am Wat 1 pf	100	99	99½	98
11½	9⅛	..	Am Woolen	10¼	10	10	10¼
70¾	62	1	Am Woolen pf	63¼	61¼	63¼	62
2	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
10	7¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	8⅞	8	8¾	8
7¾	4⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	7
36⅜	28	.25b	Anaconda Cop	35⅞	35¼	35½	34⅜
26⅞	20½	.60	Anchor Cap	24⅝	23½	24⅝	24
50	41½	1†	Archer Daniels	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41½
110½	105¼	7	Armour Del pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
7⅜	4¾	..	Armour Ill	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
84	66¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	80¾	80¼	80¼	81¼
15	7½	.50	Arnold Constable	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13½
22½	8¼	..	Artloom Corp	20	19	19½	19⅜
54¼	47	1½	Armstrong Cork	55½	52¾	55½	52¾
17¾	13½	..	Asso Dry Goods	16½	16⅛	16¼	16⅝
80½	59	2e	Atchison T&SF	76½	75	76½	75¼
104	90¾	5	Atchison pf	102¾	102½	102¾	103¼
35⅜	29	..	Atl Coast Line	30	29	29⅜	29½
18½	14½	..	Atl Gulf&WI pm	16	16	16	
34	27½	1	Atl Refining	31⅜	30½	31¼	30⅜
73	48	2†	Atlas Powder	67	66	67	
			Atlas Powder pf N	120	120	120	120
30½	18½	..	Atlas Tack	26	25½	26	25½
54¼	40⅛	..	Auburn Auto	52	49¼	50¾	49
10⅛	8	..	Austin Nichols		8¼	8¼	8½
46½	41½	2	Austin Nichol A	40½	40½	40½	42
7¼	4⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	7¼

6⅞	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
54½	37¾	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	47¼	46¾	47¼	48⅜
24¼	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	21⅜	20½	21	20½
34½	22¼	..	Balt Ohio pf	29⅜	28½	29⅛	29
110⅝	109	6½	Bamberger pf	110½	110½	110½	110½
17⅜	13¼	..	Barker Bros	16¾	16¼	16¾	17
89¾	82¼	..	Barker Bros pf	87	87	87	87
74⅜	63½	.75	Bayuk Cig	67	67	67	68¾
18¼	14⅜	.60†	Barnsdall A	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16¾
24⅝	18	..	Beatrice Cream	24¾	24	24⅝	23⅝
90½	85	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	88	88	88	88½
16¼	13¾	1	Belding Hem	15½	15	15	15
26⅛	21⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	25⅜	24¾	25½	25⅛
24⅝	20	1½†	Beneficial Ind Ln	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	22¾
56¾	48	2*	Best & Co	52¾	52	52¾	52
19	17¼	..	Beth Steel S pf	17¾	17⅜	17½	17⅜
59¾	55⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	57⅝	56	57	55⅞
113	112	.25	Beth Steel 7pf	114¾	114½	114¾	114½
39¾	23	.25	Bigelow Sanford	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	39
20¼	15¼	.10b	Blaw Knox	18½	17¾	18½	18⅜
21⅝	19½	.40	Bloomingdale	20	20	20	
26½	20⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	25⅜	24	24⅞	24
6⅞	3	..	Bohn Alum & Br	6¼	5⅞	6	6⅛
96½	93⅝	4*	Bon Ami A	96	96	96	
30¼	25⅜	1.60	Borden	29¼	28¼	28¾	28½
83½	64	3	Borg Warner	79½	77½	79½	79
11¼	7¾	..	Boston & Maine	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	9½
3¼	1⅛	..	Botany Ind pf (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
64⅞	51½	2†	Briggs Mfg	61¼	60	61½	60
18⅞	15⅞	.40	Bridgeport Brass	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17⅝
59⅜	48	3	Briggs & Strat	60½	58	60	58¼
48¼	41	7†	Bristol Myers	47½	47½	47½	47½
50⅝	40¼	3	Brooklyn Man T	50¼	49	49⅝	48⅞
98¾	97¾	6	Brooklyn Mt T pf	99¾	99	99¾	99
12¼	4½	..	Brokolyn Queens	11⅛	10¾	10¾	10¾
56½	52	3	Broklyn Un Gas	51¾	51¾	51¾	52
65⅝	61½	3	Brown Shoe	62	62	62	
11⅞	8⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10½
14⅞	8⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
20⅛	17⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	16½	16	16½	16¾
123½	102¼	2	Bucyrus E pf	103	102½	103	100
5⅛	2¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4⅜
15	9⅛	..	Budd Mfg	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	13⅞
14	12	..	Budd Wheel	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12½
27⅝	21⅝	..	Bullard	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	27
19⅛	11½	..	Bulova Watch	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	18⅜
3¾	1⅜	..	Burns Bros A(h)	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3⅜	⅞	..	Burns Bros B(h)	1¼	1	1	1¼
14¾	7⅝	.60†	Burns Bros pf(h)	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜
33¼	25⅝	..	Burroughs Add	29	28⅝	28¾	28½
8⅜	5¼	..	Bush Term (h)	5¾	5¼	5⅝	5⅝
23¾	16½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	19	19	19	19½
5½	2⅝	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	5½
25¼	19⅞	..	Byers	22½	22	22½	22½
74	64	..	Byers pf	67½	67½	67½	69

37⅝	32⅝	1½	Calif Packing	34	33¾	33¾	34⅛
1⅞	⅝	..	Callahan Z & L	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1½
9⅜	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	9½	8⅞	9⅛	8¾
36⅜	30	1†	Campbell Wy&C	33¾	33¼	33¾	33¼
16½	13¼	..	Canada Dry	14⅝	14⅛	14½	14
16⅞	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	13¾	13⅛	13½	13⅛
4¾	3⅜	2	Cannon Mills	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
18½	13	..	Capital Admin	17	17	17	17⅛
9¾	7¾	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	8⅜
126	92½	..	Case Thresh	128	123	127	123
147½	116	7	Cas Thresh pf	135	135	135	134½
72	54¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	70	68¾	69¼	69⅝
32¼	27⅞	..	Celanese Corp	28½	27¾	28⅜	28
31½	19¼	..	Celotex Co	28¼	27½	27½	28
34¾	25⅜	1½†	Central Aguirre	34¼	33⅜	33⅜	33⅝
9¾	7½	..	Century Ribbon	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
107	103	.7	Century Rib pf	105	103	103	7
55¾	47⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	53	50⅝	53	51¼
18⅛	13⅜	..	Certain-Teed	17	16½	16¾	16½
90½	80½	..	Certain-Teed pf	87	87	87	104
104¼	104	6	Champ Pa F pf	103	103	103	104
74⅞	59	3	Chesapeake Corp	68½	66⅞	67½	69¼
61	51	2.60	Ches & Ohio	57¾	56½	57⅝	57½
3¼	1½	..	Chi & c & E Ill (h)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
2⅜	1⅛	..	Chi Gt West (h)	2	2	2	2
8½	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6¼	6	6½	6½
31⅞	29¼	1½	Chi Mail Order	29¼	29¼	29¼	30
2⅞	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2	2	2¼
5⅞	3	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¾	4½	4⅝	4½
4⅞	3⅛	..	Chi & N'western (h)	4	3⅞	4	4
12⅜	7⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10⅛	10¼	10½	10¼
20⅝	16⅜	..	Chi Pneu Trac	17½	17¼	17½	17⅜
3	1⅝	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2⅜	2½	2¾	
7⅞	3⅝	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5½	5½	5½	6
8	4⅛	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6⅛	6	6¼	6
26½	19¾	1	Chi Yellow Cab	24½	24½	24½	24⅜
30¼	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅞
11⅞	7	..	Childs Company	10⅝	10¼	10¼	9⅞
101½	85½	4	Chrysler	98	95¼	97½	94½
19⅞	15¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	18	17⅞	18	18
88½	72⅞	6½	City Ice & F pf	80	80	80	80
7⅜	4¾	..	City Stores	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	7
40½	23¼	.80	Clark Equipment	36	34¾	36	35¾
46	40¾	1†	Cleve G Br Co	42¾	42½	42½	42¼
70½	53	1	Cluett Peabody	54½	54	54	55
97¼	84	2	Coca-Cola	92½	91	92½	91
20½	18½	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¼
57½	55⅝	3	Coca-Cola A	57½	57	57	57
51¾	47¾	.50b	Collins & Aikman	46½	45⅝	45¾	45¼
18⅜	8¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	17⅞	16	17⅞	
9⅞	4⅝	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
4⅝	3⅛	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
36½	21½	..	Colo & Southern	35	34	34	33
11⅛	7¼	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
4⅜	2⅛	..	Colo & So 2pf	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
29⅞	14	.20e	Columbia Gas	18¼	17⅞	18	17½
100	90½	6	Columbia G pf A	99½	99	99½	97½
90¾	80⅝	5	Columbia G pf B	86¾	86¾	86⅝	
45½	26	1*	Columbia Pic vtc	37¼	36⅝	37¼	37
109	94	4†	Columbia G vtc	100¼	99	100	100¼
51¼	47	2¾	Columbia P pf	47¾	47½	47¾	47¾
52¾	44	2½*	Comm Credit	50¼	49¼	50¼	49½
64⅜	55	3†	Comm Inv Tr	63	60¼	63	61⅝
115⅛	110⅝	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	114	114	114	116
103	97	7	Comm I Tr pf	102¼	102	102	102
98¾	97¾	6	Brooklyn Mt T pf	99¾	99	99¾	99
12¼	4½	..	Brokolyn Queens	11⅛	10¾	10¾	10¾
56½	52	3	Broklyn Un Gas	51¾	51¾	51¾	52
65⅝	61½	3	Brown Shoe	62	62	62	
11⅞	8⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10½
14⅞	8⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
20⅛	17⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	16½	16	16½	16¾
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9⅜	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	9½	8⅞	9⅛	8¾
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16½	13¼	..	Canada Dry	14⅝	14⅛	14½	14
16⅞	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	13¾	13⅛	13½	13⅛
4¾	3⅜	2	Cannon Mills	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
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8½	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6¼	6	6½	6½
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2⅞	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2	2	2¼
5⅞	3	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¾	4½	4⅝	4½
4⅞	3⅛	..	Chi & N'western (h)	4	3⅞	4

Business and Industry

Technological Unemployment Question Seen in Rail Dispute

Commerce and Finance

Demand for Cloth Lighter for Week And Prices Lower

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 10—Lighter demand for goods in some sections of the primary cotton goods markets during the past week brought some slight weakening in the price structure, in spite of all the mills could do in holding their own quotations firm.

The price weakness, in turn, discouraged buying, and total sales of the week fell somewhat below the current rate of output, especially in print cloths, where it was said that sales for the week totaled about 25 per cent less than the total week's output.

On the other hand, some sections of the market developed very considerable activity, and in such lines as narrow sheetings, for example, sales totals for the week were said to be fully abreast of current production, if not slightly ahead of it.

New Rates Discussed

Discussion of the proposed new rates of taxation on processors of cotton goods occupied a good deal of attention and the rate of 1½ cents a pound, as mentioned in the tax bill, was regarded as so much easier to carry than the old rate of 4.2 cents that there was considerable disposition to acquiesce in it, particularly in view of the proposal to levy compensatory taxes on rayon and silk, and paper and jute.

There was a desperate effort on the part of the print cloth mills to hold quotations firm and unchanged, but second hand trading broke out on some constructions and virtually forced the mills to meet the lower levels or retire from the market altogether. On 39-inch four yard 80 squares, which had been moving actively at 7⅝ cents a week or 10 days ago, were traded in this week at 7 9-16 cents for spots and 7½ cents for forward shipment.

Narrow print cloths were easier—particularly the 36-inch numbers which weakened at least a sixteenth on the latter deliveries. Broadcloths also began to show signs of softening up a bit.

Sheetings Active

In the wide sheetings there was a considerable volume of trading, and sales ran only slightly below production, but in certain numbers there was some price weakness as buyers took advantage of mills' disposition to move out surplus yardage. But for the most part the wider constructions were firm.

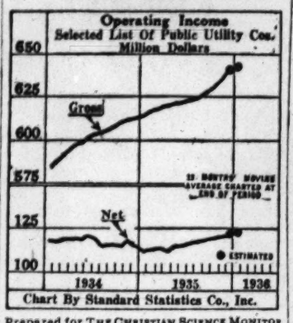
Heavy goods moved in moderate quantity, with drills selling on a basis of 6¾ cents for 37-inch 3.95 yard goods and 7¾ cents for 3.25-yard.

Colored goods also were subjected to price pressure and in some instances quotations weakened slightly in actual transactions, though remaining nominally unchanged.

In the fine goods section of the gray goods markets most numbers held up fairly well. The premiums paid for combed lawns during the previous week were quickly lost, and 40-inch 76x72s nine yard, were again available at 6¾ cents and sold at that price in a moderate way.

Combed piqués were still in very active demand and the scramble to get quick deliveries of the 76x100s was still the feature of the market. Buyers paid 21½ cents for yardage available within 10 days, and 19½ cents for any March delivery, as compared with 18½ cents for April-May deliveries.

Utilities' Net Gains Less Than Gross



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Generally speaking, the trend of utility company earnings is now broadly upward.

As will be noted on the chart, in spite of a steady increase in gross, net profits are only slightly higher over the past two years.

Moley Says Tax On Undistributed Profits Unsound

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Raymond Moley, editor of Today and former Undersecretary of State in the Roosevelt Administration, in an article in his magazine criticized the Administration proposal to place a high tax on corporate income not immediately distributed.

"The Federal Government needs new revenue to replace the processing taxes and to pay the bonus," he wrote. "But this scheme is not the sound way to get it. Fortunately there are already signs that Congress will not blindly follow the line laid down by the White House and the Treasury."

He said proposal "to prevent the accumulation of corporate surpluses by a prohibitive tax of about 33 1-3 per cent" is analagous "to levying a prohibitive tax upon individual life insurance premiums. Surpluses are the life insurance policies of business firms."

Bankers Offering New $60,000,000 Shell Union Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—Dillon, Read & Co. head an underwriting group making public offering today of $60,000,000 of 15-year 3½ per cent debentures of the Shell Union Oil Corporation, due March 1, 1951, at a price of 99 per cent of par and accrued interest.

Net proceeds from the sale will be used to redeem outstanding $22,990,000 principal amount of 20-year 5 per cent sinking fund debentures, due May 1, 1947, issued by the corporation, and Shell Pipe Line Corporation's outstanding $24,126,500 principal amount of 25-year 5 per cent sinking fund debentures, due Nov. 1, 1952. In addition the funds will be used for development and expansion of properties.

Upon completion of the financing and of the refunding operation, the new debenture issue will constitute the only funded debt of the corporation with the exception of $3,000,000 of 2½ per cent serial notes, due Nov. 1, 1937, and an issue of $3,000,000 serial notes, due Nov. 1, 1936, the latter being carried as a current liability.

An amendment to the statement filed with the SEC dealt with a proposed disposal of its 148,326 shares of stock of the Flintkote Company. The corporation says negotiations are now going on with Lehman Brothers for the sale of the stock to a group that would include Lehman Brothers.

Cutten Indicted For Tax Evasion

CHICAGO, March 10 (AP)—An indictment charging Arthur W. Cutten, famous grain trader, with the "willful attempt to defeat and evade an income tax" for 1929, amounting to $414,525, was returned by the federal grand jury today.

The indictment also named William E. Gatewood, formerly an internal revenue agent, charging he aided Cutten.

Rail Labor Problem Solution Seemingly Reaches an Impasse

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—The President's message to railway management and labor asking them to resolve their differences over railway terminal co-ordination constitutes the latest move in a long series of developments going back to 1933 and looking—so far unsuccessfully—toward the elimination of wasteful duplication of facilities by the railroads.

The immediate occasion of the message was the submission to Congress last week of the Wheeler-Crosser bill for legislative protection to railway workers against the technological unemployment liable to result for them from the elimination of duplicate rail facilities, particularly terminals. The problem, however, is much larger than that of the immediate bill in question, and involves all the baffling difficulties attendant on the general problem of technological unemployment.

The present controversy began with the enactment of the Emergency Transportation Act of 1933, generally called the Co-ordinator Act. This set up the office of Railway Co-ordinator, a post given to Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, former Interstate Commerce Commissioner, to make a breach in the ruling competitive principle of railroad legislation through which the roads could effect economies by co-ordination not previously legal.

Economies Not Effected

Apparently against Mr. Eastman's intention, there was inserted in the law at the last moment the now famous Section 7b relating to rail labor. This forbade the roads, in cutting out duplicate facilities, to lower the wage or working condition of any employee below that which he enjoyed in May, 1933.

Since the law was passed, none of the intended economies have been effected, and Mr. Eastman's activities have been limited to research, recommendations, and speech-making. More than 5000 projects are said to have been studied by his staff, and the Association of American Railroads has restudied many of them and undertaken independent studies of others. For the failure of the law, the managements blame Section 7b, but Mr. Eastman attributes the failure principally to conservative timidity on the part of managements.

Mr. Eastman estimates the potential economies in the act at about $50,000,000. This would, of course, mean in large part the saving of labor. About half the railroads' expenses are for wages and salaries. Fifteen years ago they employed 2,000,000 persons; present employment is about 1,000,000. Employees taken on after the passage of the law are not protected by it, but the railroads, like industry in general, have effected such economies of a piecemeal nature that the increasing traffic of the last year or so is being handled with virtually no increase in labor. Mr. Eastman estimates that about 5 per cent of the railroads' employees leave the service annually through retirement, death, etc.

Eastman May Lose Job

The Co-ordinator Act expires on June 16 next. Mr. Eastman faces loss of his job. Rail managements face the possibility of more protective legislation to replace the Act. The 21 standard railroad unions face the possibility that without new protective legislation the roads would on June 17 promptly begin to effect the economies Mr. Eastman has so pointedly recommended. All hands turned to, therefore, to meet the situation, and late in January a conference was arranged between management and men.

The conference began February 3 and abruptly ended February 5 when delegates went back for more authority. Meantime Mr. Eastman, impatient, announced that he would do presently what he had been threatening for months to do, namely, issue flat orders to the roads to effect economies by consolidating specific terminal facilities. He named eleven terminals he meant to begin with. To the roads' complaint he suggested that they get around Section 7b by one of three ways—(1) use men replaced by consolidations elsewhere in their organizations, (2) sit down with the men and get them to go along with the plan, or (3) attack Section 7b in the courts. He has also for some time advocated some kind of dismissal compensation. To the men's complaints on the other hand he has implied that they are standing in their own light by putting up a blanket opposition to labor-saving economies.

Negotiations Fail

With the shadow of the impending orders over them, management and men got together again on Feb. 25. What the management might do was indicated by recent action of the Baltimore & Ohio in giving one year's wages as dismissal compensation to employees displaced by a change in train operations at Pittsburgh.

The negotiations collapsed last week. The men's representatives asked that workers dismissed through economies be given a year's wage, and that if transferred, men retain their seniority rights. The managements refused.

A bill was then submitted in Congress by Representative Crosser, coauthor of the Rail Pension Act, now approaching court test, and Senator Wheeler, chairman of the Commerce Committee. Drafting was attributed to Donald Richberg, long time a lawyer for the railroad unions before his connection with NRA.

Solely a Labor Bill

The new Wagner-Crosser bill is far more drastic than the present Section 7b. It is not an economy measure at all, but solely directed toward labor protection. It requires any road consolidating its own facilities, or its facilities with those of any other road, or reducing its facilities, to obtain permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission. If the economy involves lay-offs, the men must be given either (1) comparable employment under not less favorable conditions or (2) continuing standby payment of not less than two thirds of the previous compensation, or, at the option of the employee, (3) a year's dismissal wage.

The President's letter urging management and men to have another try at voluntary agreement said "If . . . legislation is sought as the only solution, . . . both sides will take extreme positions. The effect . . . may be to discourage and prevent progress. Litigation will ensue. The courts may strike down what is attempted, so that the battleground will again shift to Congress. The relations between the managements and the men will be embittered, with unfortunate results in many different ways. All this can be avoided if the contending parties will confer with each other in a spirit of reasonableness and moderation. . . ."

Building Upturn Seen in Demand For More Cement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 10—The capital goods industry which slumbered along during the depression is showing an ever-increasing upward trend of activity. Greater demand for cement, say contractors, is concrete evidence that building is gaining rapidly.

Just before the slump in 1928 176,000,000 barrels of cement from various companies had been moved inside this country, it is estimated by the American Concrete Institute. This number gradually dwindled until it reached its lowest ebb in 1934 when only 60,000,000 barrels were sold. Then the upward curve began, and in 1935 the companies raised the number to approximately 67,000,000 barrels, indicating that this sector of the durable goods industry is gradually creeping out of the depths.

The cement people, generally, feel that the public is definitely interested now in constructing homes and that the corner has been turned in home building. One member of a company said that his firm had placed an advertisement, pertaining to home building, in a magazine two years ago and received only three inquiries. Recently, the identically same "ad" brough 300 inquiries in two days, he reported.

But while the building industries were dormant, the research laboratories have been busy making new tests, producing new types of materials, experimenting with various concrete mixtures, finding out new ways of using color. So that now, when the home people begin to inquire again about the "how's and wherefore's" of putting up that temporarily postponed home, they step out into a new field with many new possibilities, it was brought out by the Institute.

"Partial recovery of the building industry as evidenced by growing volume in residence construction has been greatly aided by discoveries made in research laboratories while building was at a standstill," R. R. Zipprodt, New York structural engineer, told several hundred members of the institute assembled here from all parts of the country. "These laboratory discoveries, based on intensive scientific research over a period of several years, are now ready for practical application and are being used.

"Much of this research has had to do with economical means of building fireproof small homes. The present trend toward the use of fireproof, permanent materials in moderately priced residences is unquestionably the result of successful tests in field and research laboratories.

The attitude of financing agencies toward loans on new homes is another important phase of building recovery, the report said. Since a 20-year amortization period has become almost standard in financing home building, lending institutions are examining building materials and construction methods more closely than ever before.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-seventh of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Deduction for Tax on Motor Gas

If an automobile is used for both business and pleasure, all of the maintenance and operating expenses connected therewith, which constitute allowable deductions for federal income-tax purposes, should be allocated to the two uses on the basis of the time that it is used for each.

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For example, if the total expense of operation and maintenance, plus depreciation, for the taxable year amounted to $800, and the car was used three fourths of the time for business and the balance of the time for pleasure, the allowable deduction for federal income-tax purposes would be $600.

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If a law which imposes a tax on gasoline shows that the tax is imposed on the consumer and not on the dealer, the consumer may deduct as a tax, for federal income-tax purposes, the amount of the gasoline tax paid by him; but the taxpayer must have kept records of the payment of such taxes in order that the deduction may be substantiated as is required by the law and the regulations.

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The federal gasoline tax is not deductible by the consumer. A taxpayer may ascertain whether the gasoline tax imposed by a State is deductible by the consumer or by the dealer by addressing an inquiry to the collector of internal revenue for his district.

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In any case where the gasoline purchased is used for a business purposes the tax may be added to the cost of the gasoline and deducted as a business expense; but where that is done, the gasoline tax cannot be deducted separately under the item of taxes.

Reports Good Year

A. W. Robertson

Chairman of the Board of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

Westinghouse Net In 1935 Highest Since Year 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 10—Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company net income for 1935 totaled $11,983,380 compared with $189,562 for 1934, according to the annual report. These earnings were the highest for any year since 1929. Net is after provision for depreciation, taxes and other appropriate reserves.

In the report, A. W. Robertson, chairman of the board, and F. A. Merrick, president, state, in part:

"Sales billed totaled $122,588,555 compared with $92,158,893 in 1934, an increase of 33 per cent. Orders received amounted to $123,629,333 compared with $106,473,226 in 1934, an increase of 16 per cent.

"Of this 1935 net income, $1,606,625 was a nonrecurring item, representing dividends received and profits realized from securities of Radio Corporation of America sold in compliance with federal court decree of 1932. The company now owns no securities of the Radio Corporation.

"On Dec. 31, 1935, current assets amounted to $103,375,383 and current laibilities to $9,511,619, a net working capital of $93,863,764, and a ratio of current assets to current liabilities of 10.9 to 1. This compares with a working capital of $74,206,532 at the close of 1934. The figures are net amounts after deducting appropriate reserves. The 1935 current assets and working capital include the amount of $6,497,777 realized from the sale and redemption of securities of associated and miscellaneous companies shown in previous years as noncurrent assets under investments. The increase in cash, aside from the proceeds of these transactions, results from the regular course of business.

During 1935, the pay rolls amounted to $51,979,517 compared with $47,321,400 in 1934.

"An average 5 per cent increase was granted hourly paid workers on Sept. 1, 1935, and at the same time the company adopted the 40-hour basic week for hourly paid employees.

"There was put into operation during 1935 a full restoration of the vacation plan, which applied to both salaried and hourly paid employees.

"The total surplus at the end of 1935 amounted to $45,205,864 compared with $40,620,427 at the end of 1934, an increase in surplus of $4,585,437.

"The volume of the company's foreign business in 1935, obtained through the Westinghouse Electric International Company, showed a substantial increase over that of 1934, and the profits have been greater than for a number of years.

"The company has no bank loans or bonded indebtedness outstanding. There has been no change in the amount of its capital stock."

New Car Sales in Pacific States Highest Since 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, March 10—Automobile manufacturers report that new cars sales in the three Pacific Coast states in 1935 reached 259,095, the highest volume since 1929 and 14,000 more than the number sold in 1930.

A gain of 105,607 cars was registered over 1934, equaling 60 per cent in increase.

Java's Sugar Production Estimated 3.5 P. C. Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—Java's sugar production for the season starting in April is placed at 488,000 tons as against 506,000 tons manufactured last year, a decrease of 18,000 tons, or 3.5 per cent, according to a preliminary estimate reported by Lamborn & Co.

News Notes—Union of South Africa

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Steel Industry—South Africa's state-operated steel works have been working at full capacity since their organization about a year ago. No extensive shutdowns have occurred since operations started. The products produced in the works, which are located at Pretoria, are coke, by-products, pig-iron sections, rails and black and galvanized sheets. Practically all of the output is being disposed of on the Rand and in neighboring territory. A portion of the output is sold to the South African railways under contract at prices at which the railways can land imported steel at the coast.

Pre-fabricated Houses—Pre-fabricated low-cost houses may be introduced into South Africa. A private building organization in Cape Town is now considering a project under which it would provide standardized pre-fabricated units in accordance with American practice, the designs and sizes being of proved and practical models prepared under the supervision of competent architects. Wood is chiefly used in the construction. This type of house is for use outside Cape Town corporate limits, as the municipal building regulations of the city proper do not permit this type of structure within the city.

Automobile Trade—The year 1935 was the most favorable period which the automotive trade of South Africa has ever known. The factor behind this situation is the notable prosperity of the Rand resulting from the sustained purchasing power from gold production. There was a large influx of population to Johannesburg and vicinity during 1935 with increased building, new industries and greater general business activity. The outlook for 1936 is for still further expansion. The Jubilee Exposition to be held at Johannesburg in September should bring thousands of visitors to South Africa. The virtual stabilization of the price of gold has enabled the new gold mine construction program to go forward with beneficial effect on surrounding communities.

Market for Butter—A large proportion of South African butter produced for export is to be diverted to markets within the Union. The local farmers will be paid the regular export subsidy and the butter will be made available at a reduced price to the poorer classes. For some time there has been in South Africa considerable discussion of and agitation for the adoption of a scheme whereby certain agricultural products might get the benefits of the export subsidies but be sold for consumption within the Union. The aims, of course, are to make such products available to poorer persons in the Union and at the same time to assist the farming community by giving them an increased market.

Cyanide Plants—Announcements have been made by the two leading suppliers of cyanide to the South African market of their plans for manufacturing this chemical locally in order to better serve the growing demand from the Rand gold mining industry, which has expanded its operations considerably during recent years. Imperial Chemical Industries is to proceed at once with the erection of a 500-ton pilot plant for the manufacture of cyanide of sodium, at their explosive factory which is near Johannesburg. The North American Cyanamide plans are more preliminary although a tentative factory site has been selected in the Transvaal region. The cost of its plant is estimated at £150,000.

Trade With U. S.—The United States is steadily improving its position in the South African market. During the first nine months of 1935, imports of American products into the Union represented 18.6 per cent of the total import trade, a ratio which compares with 16.9 per cent for the full year 1934 and 12.6 per cent for 1933. Great Britain's share of South African trade on the other hand has shown a declining trend, amounting to 48.1 per cent in 1934 as against 49.9 per cent in the preceding year. According to preliminary figures imports into South Africa during 1935 were valued at £75,000,000 compared with £66,304,000 in 1934.

Candy Imports—There is a potential outlet in South Africa for certain types of American confectionery. This market is well supplied with the cheaper grades of candy by local production and no opportunity for American exporters exists in this field. There is a limited demand for first-class chocolates but the best prospect is for fancy chocolate-covered bars of the five and dime variety. Approximately 60 candy factories are operating in the Union, the production of which in 1932-33 was valued at £1,216,000.

Casein Production—Interest is being manifested in South Africa in the manufacture of casein from buttermilk. The resulting casein may be utilized for making buttons or other articles requiring this substance as raw material. There are about 700 creameries in South Africa making butter, but the by-products suitable for making casein are generally run to waste. Local interests are interested in the purchase of casein-extracting units capable of treating 1000 gallons of buttermilk a day.

Footwear Industry—Consideration is being given by the Argentine boot and shoe industry to the possibility of inaugurating an export business. One of the outstanding potential markets which has attracted the attention of the local industry is the Union of South Africa. The Union in 1934 imported more than 2,250,000 pairs of shoes valued at £402,000. The type of shoes produced in Argentina compares very favorably with the requirements of the purchasing public in the Union.

Duty on Iron Sheets—The Union of South Africa has placed an ordinary dumping duty upon galvanized iron sheets imported from the United Kingdom and the United States. After several years in which the American share of the market was negligible, imports of galvanized and corrugated sheets into the Union from the United States were in 1934 valued at £103,274 and totaled 151,888 hundredweights out of total imports of 1,086,667 hundredweights, valued at £589,773. The United Kingdom was the only other important supplier with 880,637 hundredweights, valued at £459,325.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Concerts in Vienna

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

FELIX WEINGARTNER, Albert Coates and Furtwängler conducted the latest Philharmonic concerts. Each of the three conductors introduced something new into his program. Weingartner's novelty was 80 years old. It was a youthful symphony of Bizet which till recently had lain amongst the archives of the Paris Concervatoire. The work, with its lively, easy-flowing music, was certainly worth reclaiming. The Adagio in particular is an extremely original section full of melodic warmth and of a strongly marked individuality. The Finale, joyous and gracious, is also brilliant. What one admires in this work of a youth of 17 is the maturity of technique, sureness of construction and the fine, genuinely French sense of sonority. The rest of Weingartner's program was dedicated to Saint-Saëns.

Albert Coates, on the other hand, gave us only works composed during our own time: his own delightfully sonorous the "Pickwick" Scherzo (from the opera which bears the same name); the Second Symphony by the young Russian Kabalevsky; Joseph Marx's Liedercycle, "Das Verklärte Jahr," sung by Vera de Villiers, and a small piece by Delius.

* * *

Between a Handel Concerto Grosso and Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony Furtwängler introduced the "Variationen über ein Husarenlied" by the Viennese composer Franz Schmidt. This work had been heard before in Vienna, but Furtwängler's rendering gave it the impression of a novelty. All academic traits had disappeared. One heard instead a series of amusing, clever and lightly conceived pieces. With such a brilliant interpretation as is given by Furtwängler and the Viennese Philharmonic the "Variations" acquired an intensely thrilling effect.

A stimulating evening was spent with Ernst Křenek, who accompanied that excellent mezzo-soprano, Hertha Glatz, at the piano in a performance of his song-cycle, "Reisebuch aus den Österreichischen Alpen." This is an amusing series of 19 richly varied Lieder which in their external layout are reminiscent of Schubert. Both music and text, for both of which Křenek is responsible, were conceived during his travels through Austria. It is a dairy set to music. Beginning with the words "Ich reise aus, meine Heimat zu entdecken" there are delightful descriptions of Austrian landscapes and highland towns in vivid alternation with quiet reflections and humorous episodes. Among these is a particularly successful jovial song in praise of Austrian vines and dedicated to Franz Schubert. The music is kept simple and draws intentionally on Austrian folk-Lied. Nevertheless, the construction of the whole work, with its gradations and contrasts, is very skillfully designed. Here are modern songs which give pleasure not only to exacting critics, but also to the average listener. The great success of the concert was proof of the fact.

* * *

At one of the Gesellschaftskonzerten, Kabasta gave a presentation of Berlioz's "Faust's Verdammnis" with Frau Zika as Margarethe, pataky as Faust and Jerger as Mephisto. The performance was excellent, especially in the choral parts. The effect of the work, however, has faded considerably. Actually, it is only the outward action that has been put to music, whereas the problems which since Goethe's time have been inextricably connected with the conception of Faust are scarcely indicated. Every sonata of Beethoven contains more of these problems than does the whole of Berlioz's dramatic legend. Also, his orchestration, which at one time was the strongest element in the work, now falls on ears accustomed to far more ingenious scoring. One is, however, grateful to the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde for having resuscitated the work. The Gesellschaft and its conductor, Kabasta, are always anxious to avoid the usual run of repertory pieces. The "Symphonic Pieces" from Alban Berg's "Lulu" was performed in Vienna for the first time. And recently, at another of these concerts, we heard two brilliant pieces of folklore tendencies: dances by Galanta von Kodály and a Roumanian Rhapsody by Enesco.

The Konzertverein, whose former conductor, Leopold Reichwein, recently left for Germany, invited the General-Musik-Director Karl Böhm from Dresden to conduct its last concert. Böhm, an Austrian by birth, is an excellent musician. A performance of Berg's "Wozzeck" which he conducted in Darmstadt made a sensation at the time. It was then that he first made his name. This time Böhm gave us as a novelty the "Orchestermusik mit Klavier" by a talented young composer, Wagner-Regeny, whose opera "Der Günstling" has seen many European stages. His new work also shows talent. The future must decide whether he can grow into artistic maturity along the classical path which he has at present chosen to follow.

Tracing Film-Motifs

By Harold Hobson

London

THE Film Library of the British Film Institute makes possible for the cinema-goer one of the most fascinating pastimes of the book-lover. Few things are more delightful than to discover in a modern printed work an idea or a literary device that can be traced back down the centuries to its original use thousands of years ago in the production of some ancient Greek or Roman. The Film Library makes it practicable to do something comparable with this in the realm of celluloid, for it is trying to build up a collection of representative pictures that shall fully illustrate the history of the screen.

The development of the screen in Britain is a series of tangents. The Board of Film Censorship is an unforeseen by-product of a government bill of 1909 which enabled the authorities to supervise the conditions in which films made on inflammable material might be exhibited. And the Film Institute, of which the Film Library is a branch, is in its turn an unforeseen by-product of the legal conditions in which it is possible to display Sunday programs of pictures, by the revenue of which it is partly financed.

The library has been in existence for only six months, but during that time it has amassed a notable collection of historic pictures, in which can be noted the primitive exploitation of many a motif that is familiar to the cinema-goer of today. What, for example, is more common in the world's picture theaters of 1936 than films that exhibit the charm and appeal of young children? The admirers of Shirley Temple are to be numbered by the million. A forerunner of this young lady can be seen taking charge of the situation at a dramatic moment in "Island Maiden," one of the library's pictures that illustrate the development of the screen at the epoch of the one-reel entertainment.

But the child-motif can be traced further back even than the primitive days of 1910. In 1903, in "The Great Train Robbery," the first fictional picture ever offered to the public, it had already begun to make its appearance. A signalman overcome by bandits in his railway box is brought back to consciousness by the ministrations of his Red Riding Hood-like daughter.

Not long ago Mr. Cecil B. De Mille made a gigantic spectacle, "The Crusades." Films of this kind, throwing together masses of scenery, acres of costumes and huge collections of the cruder sensations, all flavored with some ro nantic suggestion of historic allure, have a long and distinguished history. In the days of the one-reelers, they were already starting to attract public favor, and the library has a worthy representative of such things in an early Italian Cines production called "Marcus Lycinius," in which a remarkably vicious young Roman is converted into the ways of virtue, and then thrown to the lions with a workmanlike, if somewhat discouraging, celerity. This film is notable for a violence of gesture which has long since passed away from the technique of the screen, and is a good historical justification for the tasks the library is undertaking.

Soichi Sunami

"Dog on Leash," Oil Painting by Giacomo Balla

Cubism and Abstractions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

NEARLY 400 items are in the Exhibition of Cubism and Abstract Art at the Museum of Modern Art, 11 West Fifty-third Street, open to the public through April 19. The show occupies four floors and consists of paintings, water colors, drawings, prints, sculpture and constructions, architecture and furniture, theater design, typography and photography.

Here are to be seen various productions of "the more adventurous and original artists" of the twentieth century who had "grown bored with painting facts," as Alfred H. Barr Jr., director of the museum, puts it in his catalogue foreword. "By a common and powerful impulse they were driven to abandon the imitation of natural appearance. 'Abstract' is the term most frequently used to describe the extreme effects of this impulse away from 'nature.' Pure-abstractions are those in which the artist makes a composition of abstract elements such as geometrical or amorphous shapes. Near-abstractions are compositions in which the artist, starting with natural forms, transforms them into abstract or nearly abstract forms. . . . Abstract art today needs no defense."

It permits, however, of a great range of explanatory comment. Perhaps that is one of its merits—the great scope for individual interpretation offered to the observer who no longer looks to nature as the inspiration of art, but finds pleasure in pictorial forms as "a composition or organization of color, line, light and shade."

* * *

Picasso, generally credited with inventing cubism, is strongly represented by examples from his numerous periods in 29 canvases and in a bronze "Head," carrying out in three dimensions accented and distorted planes, that comes close to the goal of departure from natural appearance in every detail. Dislocations of natural organizations, translations into triangular forms of objects ordinarily rounded, emphasis upon the pattern of an object until the object itself all but disappears, and varied other manifestations of this experimenter's ingenuity are to be examined here.

Choice color will interest many persons in "The Dinner Table," by Jacques Villon, aside from the introduction of black outlines in unexpected places. "Unique Forms of Continuity in Space" appears to apply forms dissociated with the human figure to a sculptural improvisation upon a striding masculine motive. The legs distinctly connote those of a heavily spurred gamecock. Near by, for possible comparisons, is a cast of the "Winged Victory," classic Greek figure. In "Sea Dancer" Gino Severini evolves a composition out of overlapping disks, cones and triangles in harmonized and contrasting colors.

* * *

Patterns in rhythmic chains recur in "Progressive Lines, plus Dynamic Sequences," by Giacomo Balla. Exemplifying imaginative and grandoise designs in a former age is one of the prison etchings by Piranesi, utilizing representational human and structural forms, however. Sideslip planes mark Juan Gris's portrait of Picasso, appropriately enough. There are six sculptural abstractions by Alexander Archipenko, and architectural versions of human themes by Jacques Lipchitz. The added attractiveness, for some visitors, of practical use, appears in rugs made from designs by several of the more prominent artists.

Other works are by Hans Arp, Georges Braque, Paul Cézanne, Giorgio de Chirico, Robert Delaunay, Théo van Doesburg, Max Ernst, Nahum Gabo, Paul Gauguin, Alberto Giacometti, Vasily Kandinski, Paul Klee, Le Corbusier, Fernand Léger, El Lissitzky, Kasimir Malevich, Piet Mondrian, Antoine Pevsner, Francis Picabia, Alexander Rodchenko, Kurt Schwitters and numerous others.

E. C. S.

Beethoven and Mr. Toscanini

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

INEVITABLY the Philharmonic-Symphony's latest Beethoven program has been the overtopping musical feature of recent days in New York. Mr. Toscanini had expected to devote the concerts of March 5, 6 and 8 to Verdi's "Requiem," but because of certain obstacles he put that work aside in favor of a Beethoven program consisting of the Eighth and Ninth Symphonies. In view of his coming retirement from the Philharmonic-Symphony podium, this program could not but be received in the spirit of a farewell solemnity.

This writer, basing his observations on the concert of the 5th, is impelled to affirm his belief that never before in New York had Mr. Toscanini quite equaled in these works his achievements of this occasion, often though he had conducted them for us. The Eighth, which has always seemed peculiarly his affair, now seemed most emphatically so. In the Allegretto, with its ticking compliment to Maelzel of the metronome, the exquisite dynamic adjustments, the birdlike volatility, and the buoyant flight of the tempo combined to make the movement a thing of rarest witchery.

Yet no less remarkable were the vigorous utterance of the Minuet and the rollicking humor of the Finale. But the rollicking element was set forth in its proper relation to the passages of whispered fleetness for strings and woodwind and to the contrasting passages of cantilena.

* * *

In the case of the Ninth Symphony the first and second movements stood forth in an elemental power and grandeur for which the word "colossal" is none too big and thundering. In the Adagio-Andante, where the orchestral tone was of a profound and penetrating beauty, the dramatic possibilities of the music were exploited with a resourceful thoroughness and a variety and pungency of accent that struck one as novel even in the case of the untiring and insatiable Toscanini.

Still, in spite of all that had gone before, the wonder of wonders turned out to be the Finale. From Mr. Toscanini and the orchestra one was prepared for a magical continuance, but the wave of inspiration swept chorus and soloists forward in its all-conquering onrush, and for once the superhuman difficulties of the score seemed not to exist. The result was the heroic conflict and celestial jubilation that the creating Beethoven must have heard with the ears of his mind and soul.

The chorus of the Schola Cantorum has now participated so often in the Ninth Symphony that the music is becoming something like second nature to its members (some of them actually dispense with the printed note) and the choir captures and holds determining positions in the tonal fabric with a victorious momentum and security.

The solo quartet—Rosa Tentoni, Rose Bampton, Charles Kullmann and Ezio Pinza—acquitted itself no less well. Miss Tentoni had no apparent difficulty with the cruelly high tessitura of her part. Mr. Kullmann seemed much more at ease in the tenor solo than anyone else who has attempted it here for a long time. Mr. Pinza had strength of voice and amplitude of phrase for the baritone recitative. Of course Carnegie Hall was sold out for these events and the behavior of the audience testified once more to the enthusiasm which the Italian maestro can arouse.

* * *

That admirable corollary of the Philharmonic-Symphony, the Philharmonic-Symphony Chamber Orchestra, completed the series of five concerts stipulated for its first season on the evening of the 2nd in the Town Hall. On this occasion the "five centuries of chamber music" to which the series was devoted eventuated in a program by living writers for chamber orchestra—four Americans and one German. In the case of the present reviewer the composers who made the deepest impression did so through the structural strength of their music, being Daniel Gregory Mason, American, and Paul Hindemith, German.

Mr. Mason's "Scherzo-Caprice" is a substantially written composition, rather in the Brahms tradition, vertebrate, sensible (in the best meaning of the term), and notable for its sure handling of its harmonic and melodic elements. Herr Hindemith was represented by his "Kammermusik No. 1," a piece once regarded as thoroughly imbued with post-war agitation (the finale is indicatively entitled "1921"). Today one is impressed rather by the excellence of the workmanship, the adroitness and beauty of the writing for a group of flute, clarinet and bassoon in the slow movement, and the headlong impetuosity of the finale. In performing the program, Hans Lange, conductor, and the orchestra gathered fresh laurels.

* * *

Though the Metropolitan Opera Association offers us no novelty this season, the Philadelphia Orchestra and the Art of Musical Russia joined in bringing to the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of the 3d an opera by Rimsky-Korsakoff that had never been presented here before—"The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh and the Maiden Fevronia." Though this mystical work (it has been called a "Russian 'Parsifal'") impressed some of its hearers as long-winded and tedious, to this writer it has the melodic charm and the orchestral allurement that we are accustomed to associate with its composer.

The production profited by richly colored settings and costumes in the now familiar Russian style and of course by the presence of the admirable Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted with energy and skill by Alexander Smallens. Of the singers Mme. Jeanne Palmer as Fevronia carried off first honors, thanks to her unusually good soprano voice and sympathetic singing.

At the Metropolitan on the previous evening Mme. Bruna Castagna, a young Italian contralto who had won wide favor here in operatic performances at the Hippodrome and the Lewisohn Stadium, made her first appearance with the company as Amneris in "Aïda." It was in all respects a successful appearance, which caused one to wonder anew why she had not been engaged there sooner.

In the field of the dance the Ruth Page Ballets were newcomers at the Adelphi Theater on the evenings of the 2nd and the 3d. The program (identical for both evenings) comprised "Hear Ye! Hear Ye!" the music composed and conducted by Aaron Copland; "Love Song," to music by Schubert; "Gold Standard," the music by Jacques Ibert, and "Iberian Monotone," done to Ravel's "Bolero." Praiseworthy individual work, especially by Bentley Stone and Blake Scott, rather than expert choregraphy and general finish, marked the execution, which reached its highest pitch of impressiveness in the earlier part of "Iberian Monotone," which so far was agreeably Goyesque.

A Biography of Timothy Cole

Timothy Cole, Wood-Engraver, by Alphaeus P. Cole and Margaret Ward Cole. New York: The Pioneer Associates. Limited Edition. $7.50.

ALPHAEUS COLE is the son of Timothy, yet as biographer he maintains sufficient detachment to see his father as a simple, hard-working man, possessing a splendid gift, possessing also some amusing eccentricities. He does not conceal any of the less admirable traits, nor does he enlarge upon the virtues.

* * *

Timothy Cole in calling and thought belonged to the nineteenth century, although he lived through three decades of the twentieth. He lived long enough to see inroads made upon his craft by new processes of photography and reproduction which outmoded his painstaking work. The twentieth century has exchanged handiwork for mechanically made craft, often surrendering quality for rapidly executed, quantitative production. Had Timothy Cole been an original artist, contriving his own compositions and conveying his own ideas, there would have been no displacement. He was not on artist, but a craftsman who transliterated to the wood-block pictures which had been painted by great masters. It was not exactly copying, nor was it creation.

The story of his childhood makes very interesting reading. It reveals the rigors of life experienced by a none too affluent family. His father had 12 sons, and he bestowed long, elaborate names upon them. "My own name I forget in its entirety, though I am sure of the latter part, which is Walter Sylvanus Timotheus." Born in London, he and his family migrated to America. The descriptions of his early days have a Dickensian flavor. He becomes a wood-engraver in a most casual manner, and from the beginning exhibits a willingness to conform to the exactions of this thankless medium.

* * *

The comparative selfless character of the medium reveals the nature of his life as well, for he was free of ostentation, faddism and romanticism. In the society of Joseph Pennell and James Whistler, both of whom he met in his long sojourn abroad, he stood out as a simple fellow whose oddities lay in his diet; he was a fruitarian. This book throws further light on the famed American pair. Timothy Cole in his homespun way was not taken in by affectation. He had his religious ideas, his tastes in literature, his delight in Renaissance pictures, his devotion to his sons, whom he educated as best he could, considering the nomadic life he and Mrs. Cole led in pursuit of the masterpieces which he was commissioned to reproduce on the wood-block.

In a plodding, conscientious manner he attained the heights of craftsmanship, such heights as will probably not be reached by another in this age in which we live. Never was there a let-up, never a short cut introduced to facilitate the process. But Timothy Cole possessed a delight in his work which did not diminish even in the later years, when circumstances in the world of art and publication seemed to shove him aside. There remain his engravings, so sensitively done, so faithfully recorded that they will continue to be considered examples of the finest performance in graphic art.

D. A.

'Richard II'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

MR. ARTHUR PHILLIPS, the new lessee and actor-manager of the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, sticks boldly to what, at so outlying a house, must always be an arduous, precarious venture. His fifth consecutive production there is the most interesting of them all, at least to a critic who gathered his first Shakesperean impressions from a tradition of great actor-managers with Henry Irving at their head. It is from Irving, unquestionably, that Mr. Phillips's methods and predilections descend.

What a magnificent acting play is "Richard II," and how pregnant, from first to last, with beauty. No other, in all Shakespeare, I think, provides opportunities as golden in these prime essentials of great poetic drama—exquisite language and tense contrast and conflict of character and situation. Mr. Phillips, in the title part, shows himself once more to be a fine actor. Let there be no mistake upon that point. His methods, judged by modern standards, are not always, it must be admitted, quite "natural"—if ever good acting, in a gerat Shakespearean part, can be that?—and his addiction to a somewhat eclesiastical declamatory method makes him occasionally monotonous; but this actor's inflections and truth of tone are generally impeccable, as also are his rhythms, cadences and timing. Mr. Phillips, moreover, is dramatic always and in the deposition and the mirror-smashing scenes makes the best of fine opportunities.

There were, to my thinking, two faults of detail in the production. Richard should be wholly visible, or visible almost at full length, in the "down-court, down-king" episode, because regal dignity cannot properly appear when only the royal head and shoulders are visible. Secondly, the deposition scene would become more realistically dramatic, if the crown—instead of resting upon a cushion, between the two claimants—were actually transferred, by Richard's own hands, from Richard's brow to Bolingbroke's—surely, a quite legitimate piece of realism.

Mr. George Skillan, who is among our soundest Shakespearean actors, commands a virility of bearing which is well suited to Richard's antagonist; and he played the usurper's part quit convincingly. Shakespeare did not trouble to put much subtlety of characterization into Bolingbroke; being well content to present him as a foil and feeder to Richard—a resolute, prosaic and blunt man of action set against an irresolute, poetic and intensely imaginative emotionalist; but the role, especially in the later scenes, demands a certain stilly poise, and a dignity which Mr. Skillan was able to supply.

Gaunt was admirably spoken by Mr. Basil Gill; Mr. Dennis Roberts brought a sense of character and of understanding to the First Gardener, and Miss Maureen Shaw, as the Queen, lent decorative value to her brief and occasional appearances.

P. A.

Lyric Theater, Hammersmith—**Richard II**, by William Shakespeare, produced by Arthur Phillips, Feb. 12, 1936.

'Jack of All Trades'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

PARADOXICALLY enough, "Jack of All Trades," the film version of "Youth at the Helm," remains a satisfactory entertainment longer than did the stage play, but not so long as the stage performance. This is because Mr. Owen Nares, who appeared in the piece in the theater, notably covered up the defects of his author by the charm and confidence of his playing, preserving the play's quality until the very end, whilst on the screen, although the adapters have skillfully strengthened the entertainment's farcical appeal at the point where the original author began to falter, they subsequently lose all control over the piece's direction.

* * *

Mr. Jack Hulbert is the star of the film, and in its first half it is an admirable occasion for the display of his talents. An unemployed man-about-town, he foists himself on a bank as a member of the staff, and as such invents a shoe industry which shows every sign of flourishing. It was at the directors' meeting that the original play showed signs of weakness, for there Jack Warrender's speech was not pitched in a high enough key of absurdity to be convincing in its own convention. But in the film Mr. Hulbert amply remedies this defect in a rousing and exquisitely inappropriate recitation of Shakespeare's "Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more."

* * *

Thereafter the film parts company from the play. Mr. Hulbert gets a job as fireman in the shoe factory which his financial acumen has founded, and in this capacity foils a gang of international incendiaries. Even if this episode had been better than it is, it would not have fitted into the scheme of the play, which is still further spreadeagled by the numerous and irrelevant singing and dancing sequences which Mr. Hulbert and his leading lady, Miss Gina Malo, introduce into it. One of these, however, "Where there's you, there's me," is sufficiently good on its own account almost to justify its inclusion.

H. H.

'At the Silver Swan'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

NEARLY all of "At the Silver Swan" is ordinary musical comedy. But just before the end it is redeemed by three minutes' genuine acting, in the course of which Miss Alice Delysia and Mr. Bruce Carfax reveal hitherto unsuspected talents for light pathos. There are also, at other stages in the proceedings, two specialty dancers, Luciene and Ashour, who bump each other on the floor, and crash each other over the head with iron trays, in a manner that is quite remarkable and very diverting.

These incidents, however, which are really much more entertaining than they sound, account for only a small fraction of the time consumed by this enormous show, which transports the audience to the wilds of Australia in mid-December, 1876.

It would be ungracious and ungrateful to omit mention of Mr. Steve Geray and Miss Magda Kun. Hungarians by birth and appearing in a British play set in Australia, they naturally take the parts of a couple of Russians. The cheeriness of Miss Kun and the slow smile of Mr. Geray never fail to enliven the stage, which is more than can be said for the costumes which Miss Doris Zinkeisen has designed for the innumerable ladies of the chorus.

Palace Theater—**At the Silver Swan**, a musical play, by Guy Bolton and Clifford Grey. From a theme suggested by Edmond Samuels's and Henry C. James's story, "The Highwayman." Music by Edmond Samuels. Additional numbers by Percival Mackey. Presented Feb. 19, 1936.

Music at Harvard

Music at Harvard, by Walter Raymond Spalding. New York: Coward-McCann. $2.50.

MUSICAL compositions written at a college, whether by a student or by a teacher, may possess academic charm, and usually do. We may say, indeed, that they necessarily do, if the college is a place where charm dwells. For music, of all the arts, is perhaps the most truth-telling; and that makes of it an awful plague. College compositions, everybody will acknowledge, give back the very echo of the halls in which they are thought out, and return the murmur and rustle of the campus grove, whether of oaks, elms, maples or sycamores, with exactitude.

Furthermore, musical works presented and interpreted at a college tend to take on a style corresponding to the locality. No escape, then, university music will be, and in the nature of things must be, Harvard, Princeton or Rochester music, each measurably and calculably different from another. Add Yale, Columbia and Cornell to the list, and you have so many more kinds.

* * *

It passes for university music; and by that token it may be accounted, no doubt, something more or less removed from universal music, because it insists on expressing its source, concealing nothing, we may fairly say, and disclosing everything, about the composer or the performer, as the case may be.

Accordingly, Professor Spalding could not have more correctly designated his book than he has. A scholar might discouse of almost anything else at his college than music, and might give his volume some sort of broad and general name. But the author in this instance could hardly spread his title a whit. He must identify his message with his locality in a rather absolute way. His song is of Harvard, which means Cambridge on the Charles, and perchance an edge of Boston on the opposite bank; and which can on no appeal include the whole of Massachusetts, much less New England, and we may keep silent about the United States.

* * *

Harvard music, from J. K. Paine to Walter Piston, we should be aware even without page by page evidence of Professor Spalding's "Historical Review of Men and Events," as his subtitle runs, has an unmistakable, inalienable Harvard quality. It just sounds that way. Import a Roumanian teacher, if you wish, like Georges Enesco, and it becomes more Harvard than ever. Musically, methinks, Athens never could have become Mede or Macedonian, even had it so desired.

Music, strangely, too, is as full of tragedy as it is of truth Harvard's cultivation of the musical art represents one of the noblest efforts and one of the noblest achievements, for that matter, ever put on record in America. Professor Spalding practically makes that claim; and moreover he justifies it by his biographical, anecdotal and critical comment. Nevertheless, try, if you will, to get an audience in a disinterested part of the world to hear a symphony that Harvard turns out. See, too, if you have much better luck with a piece in one of Beethoven's or Wagner's forms than any of the educational rivals of Harvard produces.

To consider the occupational aspect of the thing, a young man may go to college and may study there the methods of writing short stories or of designing buildings, and it is no surprise if he launches out in the world later and wins wealth and fame. On the other hand, he may go to Harvard, say, to study the technique of composing, and he may attain a skill beyond that of the classic masters; and yet he will be fortunate if he is a few times respectfully listened to at a concert of any first-rate orchestra from the one in Boston to that in San Francisco. He will perforce reveal the truth that is in him, but capture public attention how shall he?

Talk about frontiers. Right at hand lies one that has still to be penetrated. Some brave exploration, surely, Professor Spalding accounts for in his 10 chapters and 300-odd pages. Harvard's voice, however, remains indistinct and muted. Time is, in all hope, when it must be heard in full tone and decisive accent.

S. W.

'Art in America'

Art in America, edited by Holger Cahill and Alfred H. Barr Jr. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $3.50.

WITH the object of providing a condensed, complete survey of art in America, from its beginnings to the present, two volumes that were issued in 1934 have now been combined, the new book being issued under the sponsorship of the American Federation of Arts, the Museum of Modern Art and Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the Art Institute of Chicago, the division of art of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and other similar organizations. The first section, covering the period from 1600 to 1865, has been completely revised for the new volume. The second and larger section completes the survey of the emergence and development of a national art in painting, sculpture, architecture and stage design, in the modern home, in photography and in motion pictures, each subject being discussed by an authority. There are many illustrations in every section of the survey, 16 pages of full color plates, and bibliographies.

In honor of Gustav Holst, a fund is being raised for a memorial music room at Morley College for Working Men and Women, where he taught. Ralph Vaughan Williams is chairman of the English committee, Archibald T. Davidson of the American. Subscriptions may be sent to the treasurer, Prof. Earl Moore, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

PILCHER
Organs Write for literature. Henry Pilcher's Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

The Original 'Boris' in France

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

BY MEANS of the radio, we have heard the first performance in France of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff" in the original version and with the orchestration of the composer. We have, for some time, been in the habit of hurling anathemas at Rimsky-Korsakoff for daring to alter Moussorgsky's score and for modifying his orchestration. In Paris particularly only Rimsky's version was known. It was decided that Moussorgsky's original should be republished and that the public should hear it as conceived by the composer.

The result of this rehabilitation was certainly unexpected. for my part, I was always rather surprised to hear Rimsky's technical interventions denounced with such horror. The author of "Schéhérazade" possessed a dazzling craftsmanship and, moreover, admired Moussorgsky. What aberration could bring about a betrayal of a musician to whom he wished to be of service by placing at his disposal his own experience and skill in orchestration? The hearing of the original version of "Boris" made me realize that I should have been more aware of these considerations and of the avowals of innocence.

Moussorgsky has undeniable genius. Amid the confusion of his works there are some startling discoveries. Yet their orchestral settings did not always attain to the height of the conception. In slightly clarifying the writings of Moussorgsky Rimsky rendered him at times a very valuable service. In the coronation scene, for instance, Moussorgsky strove to produce a striking effect in the courtyard of the Basilica by means of bells, gongs and choruses. When, however, the original version is compared with Rimsky's one realizes with astonishment that the composer succeeded in obtaining only a dull and confused effect, deprived of all brilliance, whereas the adaptor, in making a more adroit use of the same sonorous resources, gave us the impression of magnificence which inheres in that unforgettable picture. And this example is not the only one. At every instant Rimsky's intervention appeared to me to be intelligent, judicial and to serve admirably the ideal of the composer.

On the other hand, it is interesting to discover in some of the scenes Moussorgsky's dramatic genius in its natural state. In the ensembles however, one has certainly been unjust to the devoted friend who opened the way for "Boris" to the world, and whom one too lightly accused of guilt.

Apart from the radio, I was also present at the première of Henri Cain's and Charles Silver's lyrical epic poem in four acts, based on Victor Hugo's celebrated novel "Quatre-Vingt-Treize." Scenes from the Revolution have always had a singular attraction for French composers and librettists. Revolutionary songs, rifle shots, the guillotine, the fierce fight between "Chouans" and "Bleus," the theatrical uniforms of the period and the big collective movements which justify the impassioned interventions of the chorus—all these facilitate the work of a musician who exploits and arouses the patriotic feelings of his audience.

For my part, I do not think these scenes of violence have any actual aesthetic value. They may give this illusion by means of all they borrow from literature and painting. But the public is extremely indulgent toward characters stereotyped by convention, such as *sans-culottes*, soldiers and camp-followers.

All these well-known "motifs" were found in the new work recently presented by the Opéra-Comique Battles, ambushes, assaults, escapes, courts-martial and so on make up a story sufficiently attractive to hold the attention of the audience. Actually, the essential character of Victor Hugo's novel is scarcely apparent in this adaptation. Charles Silver's music is both correct and banal. It follows the dialogue with docility, but employs only extremely well-known processes in order to evoke these grand classical scenes. M. Silver, however, belongs to a generation of musicians for whom these facile effects had the force of custom. Hence, it is with perfect sincerity that he has adopted a style the anachronism of which bores us today. But the public, once more, easily subscribed to this return to the past. As the cast for "Quatre-Vingt-Treize" was quite brilliant, the work was given a very cordial reception by those who saw the general rehearsal.

Message Dragnet Of Lobby Inquiry Studied in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—Is the "dragnet subpoena" legal or illegal; and if legal, is it an ethical practice for a congressional committee?—that in a nutshell is the question before the Senate in the controversy over the Black Lobby Committee, and before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, where the whole matter comes up for argument this week.

Two new events further enhance the interest in the question: first, William E. Borah (R) of Idaho sought and obtained unanimous assent of the Senate yesterday to a sweeping resolution calling upon the Federal Communications Commission for a full account of its share in the affair; second, a debate in the Senate between Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama and Senator Frederick Steiwer (R) of Oregon, defining the boundaries of the controversy.

Borah Calls for Action

As for the Borah resolution, the Idaho senator made clear that he did not wish to pre-judge the issue, but that he felt it necessary to get material on which to decide what are facts and what rumors. With charges and counter-charges flying, his resolution calls upon the commission to report fully on the activity of its agents in "alleged seizures of telegrams" and to report to the Senate "by what authority and under what law" it acted. In other words, Mr. Borah asks the commission what it did, and why it did it. The charge is that the commission turned seized telegrams over to the Black committee, but this has been variously denied.

Thus the first element in the controversy seems on the way to a factual analysis.

The Steiwer criticism of the Black committee yesterday was far less sweeping than that in the sweeping attack of Mr. Jouett Shouse of the American Liberty League, whose telegrams are under investigation in connection with lobbying.

Dragnet Used Before

Mr. Steiwer admitted that the so-called "dragnet subpoena" has been utilized at least once in the past by a congressional committee, which sent communications company agents to jail for defying it. This was in the Louisiana contested election case of 1876. Mr. Steiwer went further and declared:

"I am not entirely sure that there is no possibility of justifying this subpoena as a matter of law."

But he did declare that the use of such a catch-all subpoena was in defiance of the moral rights of the citizen, and invaded privacy; and he deplored its use, whether legal or illegal, as a humiliation to the Senate.

Black Answers Charges

Senator Black and other members of the committee countered these comments. They charged:

1. Precedents and legal authority give a congressional committee the right to utilize the "dragnet subpoena" (namely, one so sweeping that all papers of an individual or corporation involved in an investigation may be scrutinized).

2. A campaign of forged telegrams to Congress by utilities made the sweeping investigation necessary.

3. An order sent out by utility lobbyists causing documentary evidence in 21 states to be burned or destroyed left no recourse save the dragnet subpoena.

Sample Subpoena

As an example of the sweeping nature of the subpoena used by the committee, Mr. Steiwer put into the record the one dealing with the Silas Strawn documents, which is the center of the controversy before the local court. The subpoena ordered the telegraph companies, in part:

"And to produce all telegrams sent paid and/or received collect between the dates of Feb. 1 and Dec. 1, 1935, and charged to Winston, Strawn & Shaw, First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill., and all its associates and subsidiaries and all of known officers, employees and agents."

Common Practice

Common subpoena practice, Mr. Steiwer recalled, was to require only specified documents dealing with a definite subject, and identifying the items, so far as possible, individually. This subpoena, on the other hand, he charged, was broad enough to include telegrams sent to "wives, sweethearts, partners, business associates, clients" and the like.

Mr. Black explained that the Liberty League had given the Winston, Strawn & Shaw law firm the right to charge telegrams to it, and the committee wanted to see what part this was playing in lobby activities.

"After a study of precedents, through the entire history of the two houses of Congress," added Mr. Black, "after it was discovered that evidence could be obtained in no other way because it was burned, we followed the precedents, and issued subpoenas."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Connecticut

New Haven-Waterbury—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10:05 a. m., WIXBS, 1510kc.

Bus Line Eliminates Fatalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—One of the world's largest motorbus systems that are maintained to transport 275,000 North Carolina students 120,000 miles to and from school daily, has not had a fatal accident since 1933. This was announced here by Claud F. Gaddy, of the State School Commission, which operates the buses. The system employs 2907 drivers, of whom 3500 are school boys. A rigid set of regulations is observed.

New York Sees Wider Tieup of Big Buildings

(Continued from Page 1)

days ago, and the Lefcourt-National Building, 421 Fifth Avenue.

Among the exceptions were the Chanin Building in East Forty-second Street, which has reached a "gentleman's agreement" with the union, and Rockefeller Center, which is not organized.

Hits Incoming Workers

Elsewhere, however, the strike order of the day reached employees just as the morning flood of workers poured into their office buildings, and the service crews walked out to the sidewalk to fasten on picket cards or hold themselves in readiness for picket service, while within the lobbies were jammed with hundreds of building occupants. Building superintendents at once got busy recruiting boilerroom workers and others of the maintenance personnel not members of the union to operate the indispensable elevators. For a time the ratio of one elevator for one 40-story building remained typical of the situation.

The Brooklyn members of the union, restive for days to augment the effects of the Manhattan tieup, had walk-out orders effective at 11 a. m. today. Union plans also included the picketing of banks and insurance companies in control of buildings where the management has failed to agree to a settlement with the union.

More Hotel Threatened

In the hotel sector renewed activity also was noted, with the Astor picketed and about 30 other hotels listed to be called during the day. At 34 of the 90 city hosteleries where strikes have been called, the union reported settlements.

The strike issue pervaded even the campus quiet of Columbia University where elevator operators and porters in 12 teachers' college buildings walked out and students were petitioning the administrative offices to recognize the arbitration plan.

"The sweatshop liberalism of Teachers' College needs a change," the Columbia Spectator, undergraduate daily, announced. "Columbia is a member of the Realty Advisory Board, the reactionary clique of super big-shots, the spearhead of the city-wide strike-breaking campaign.'

Lull Precedes Storm

Thus it was that, after a lull through days when peace seemed at hand, the strike today had been spurred to greater intensity than ever, as resentment grew at the attitude of the owner bloc in refusing to arbitrate save on its own terms.

This view had voice today through the city affairs committee, of which Dr. John Haynes Holmes is chairman, in a statement calling for a "great mass meeting to make clear that this strike must end, and end at once, along the just lines of arbitration laid down by our Mayor."

"The Mayor has acted with vigor on behalf of all the people of New York City," the statement continues, "and is entitled to the moral backing of every citizen who believes, as we do, that no group of men, however large their possessions or realty holdings, have the right in a spirit of obstinate indifference to the welfare of New York to compel the prolongation of a strike which means hardship and misery to many and may at any moment bring violence."

Board Widely Criticized

"A refusal to accept arbitration at this juncture must mean that the owners and employers are ready to insist that the tenants and the public generally shall pay the mounting and dangerous cost of their stubbornness and stupidity."

It was the consensus today that the final move was up to the realty owners; that thus far the union had made all the concessions, while the board in its new stand broaches new obstacles to settlement.

The Bronx Board of Trade and the Broadway Association supplemented the action of the board, however, in resolutions opposing the Mayor's peace proposal.

Petition Asks Clemency For Morro Castle Officers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—Shipping bodies here are today circulating a petition addressed to President Roosevelt and United States Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, asking clemency for Capt. William F. Warms, acting master of the steamship Morro Castle, of the Ward Line, and his chief engineer, Eben S. Abbott, sentenced after trial for criminal negligence to two years and four years, respectively, in a federal prison. Five hundred names are sought for the petition.

An editorial by Capt. John F. Milliken, president of the United Licensed Officers, in the current issue of their official organ, the Neptune Log, charges that the treatment accorded Captain Warms and Mr. Abbott was unfair, in the light of accident records ashore and the attitude of the law toward them. Captain Milliken charges that the jury which heard the Morro Castle case lacked knowledge of maritime affairs and that the Federal Government had failed to require the protective measures on vessels which ships' officers have long recommended.

Hirota Succeeds In Cabinet Task; Farm Aid Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 9—The success of Koki Hirota, former Foreign Minister, in forming a Cabinet today, following difficult and protracted negotiations with the army, caused a general feeling of relief and relaxing of tension, one sign of which will be the reopening tomorrow of the stock exchange, which has been closed since Feb. 26.

However, the process of organization of the Cabinet indicates that the army will have a strong influence on the future course of Japanese policies, as several original nominees, including the proposed Foreign Minister, Shigeru Yoshida, and the Minister of Justice, Naoshi Obara, were withdrawn as the result of army objections.

Strong Army Influence

The compromise with the army regarding the personnel of the Cabinet consisted pretty much in giving the latter what it wanted.

It is generally believed that the new Cabinet will assign larger funds for agricultural relief, most probably raising a part of new revenue through tax increases.

Some steps will also be taken, it is indicated, in the direction of greater state control of the national economic life. Japanese with moderate views recall with satisfaction Mr. Hirota's statement in the Diet that no war would occur while he was Foreign Minister, a statement which, it is alleged, made his appointment as Premier unpopular with the more extreme militarists.

Comment in Europe

Amid the excitement of the last stages of Cabinet forming, Germany's repudiation of Locarno excited less comment here than would otherwise have occurred, although the importance of the development is fully recognized.

A Foreign Office spokesman characterized the European situation as "very grave," adding that while he understood the Franco-Soviet pact was limited to Europe, the Soviet Union was giving the impression that in a Far East crisis it might try the use of the pact for its own ends.

While there is no reason to doubt the sincerity of Japan's protestations of disinterestedness in European differences, anything that may divert British and Russian attention from Asia to Europe may benefit Japanese diplomacy on the continent of Asia.

New Cabinet Pledges Adjustment of Issues By Peaceable Means

TOKYO, March 9 (AP)—Koki Hirota, the son of a stone mason who rose to an outstanding role on the world stage, completed today formation of a Cabinet to replace the Ministry of Premier Keisuke Okada, broken by the Japanese military rebellion and assassinations.

The Hirota Cabinet was ceremonially installed in the presence of Emperor Hirohito tonight in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace.

The personnel and program of the new Cabinet represented a hard-driven bargain between Mr. Hirota and Japan's generals and admirals for a "positive, independent readjustment of foreign relations." This was explained as a "settlement of outstanding issues with other nations by peaceable means."

The militarists pledged themselves to enforcement of army discipline, and reforms in military education, designed to eradicate the direct actionist ideas which lay behind the Feb. 26 tragedies when rebellious soldiers assassinated four leaders.

The Cabinet is a national one in the sense that it is supported by the army and navy and includes representatives of both major parties, the comparatively liberal Minseito, which supported Mr. Okada, and the Seiyukai, which opposed the former government.

Six members of the House of Peers were included.

Personnel of Cabinet

Mr. Hirota himself undertook double duties as Premier and Foreign Minister, yielding to the army's insistence that Shigeru Yoshida, whom he had proposed for the Foreign Ministry, be discarded.

Keinosuke Ushio, former Vice-Minister for Home Affairs, also assumed two portfolios, those of Home Affairs and Education.

Other ministers named were:

War—Count Juichi Terauchi.

Navy—Admiral Osami Nagano.

Finance—Eiichi Baba.

Justice—Raisaburo Hayashi, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Agriculture and Forestry—Toshio Shimada.

Commerce and Industry—Takukichi Kawasaki.

Communications—Keikichi Tanomogi.

Railways—Yonezo Maeda.

Colonies — Hidejiro Nagata, the former Mayor of Tokyo.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Washington	March 11	Cobh,	Mar. 10, 8:00 pm	Mar. 11, 8:00 am
*Ile de France	March 14	Plymouth,	Mar. 13, 8:00 pm	Mar. 14, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Anten	San Francisco, March 19	Mar. 14, 4:00 pm	Mar. 14, 7:30 pm
Anten	San Pedro, March 21	Mar. 16, 4:00 pm	Mar. 16, 7:30 pm
Aorangi	Seattle, March 25	Mar. 20, 4:00 pm	Mar. 20, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, March 26	Mar. 26, 4:00 pm	Mar. 26, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, April 1	Mar. 28, 4:00 pm	Mar. 28, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco, April 8	April 3, 4:00 pm	April 3, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Hoover	San Francisco, March 21	Mar. 16, 4:00 pm	Mar. 16, 7:30 pm
President Grant	Seattle, March 28	Mar. 23, 4:00 pm	Mar. 23, 7:30 pm

*Leaves at noon.

Ready to Leave Airport for Town

Col. Roscoe Turner and His Motor Glide

This Glorified Scooter Is Powered by a One-Cylinder Gasoline Engine, and Will Do Five Miles for a Penny

Aviator Has Portable 'Taxicab' In Equipment of His Airplane

Aviation Comment

Col. Roscoe Turner, one of the United States' best-known speed fliers, beset by a common aviator's problem—getting away from landing fields—especially remote ones—borrowed the child's sidewalk scooter idea, put a motor on it and the little vehicle which resulted he calls a "motor glide."

He carries this vehicle in his plane constantly. It is powered apparently by a small one-cylinder outboard or motorcycle engine and boasts a flat seat instead of a typical saddle. The throttles run to the handlebars, and though it carries a horn and a light one fails to observe a number plate. The wheels, we should say, are about the size of one of the tail wheels on a transport plane and carry Jumbo Junior tires on their rims. Colonel Turner claims he gets five miles of transportation on this motor glide for 1 cent.

* * *

Policeman of Airways

An air traffic policeman—a feature which was bound to be adopted in the natural progress of the airways in the United States—has just been appointed by the Bureau of Air Commerce. The Supervisor for Airway Traffic Control is the official title and the man chosen for this task is Earl F. Ward of Berwyn, Ill.

Mr. Ward's task will be the preparation and carrying out of rules and regulations regarding airway traffc, proper supervision of personnel engaged in traffic control; establishment of a licensing method for control tower operators and general personnel supervision.

With the advances in flight techniques made possible by various new types of instruments and which allow operation in bad weather, airways traffic control becomes a more important problem. It will be Mr. Ward's job to see that instrument flying is strictly controlled for safety in the air. Mr. Ward is now at Newark airport, terminal center of aviation lines in the United States, working on traffic control.

Mr. Ward, who has checked off some 7000 hours in the air himself, hails from Indianapolis. He was a test pilot and a mail pilot previous to his air traffic appointment.

* * *

Good Airports

New Englanders have awakened to the fact that good airports will be a major factor in bringing a share of the ever enlarging air traffic business to its doors. So they are losing no time over placing themselves in a good position to get some of their share of air business, according to the burst of airport building which recently has occurred here.

Vermont, for instance, had been hesitating about improving its air field at Montpelier, the capital. The regular service from Boston to Burlington, Vt., had been discontinued when the Post Office Department forbade mail planes to land at the Montpelier-Barre field. Later the field was improved so that most planes could land.

The need for having an adequate air field was impressed upon Vermonters when, after having invited Amelia Earhart Putnam to address them, the State Legislature found that Mrs. Putnam was unable to land at Montpelier but instead had to land at Burlington and journey by automobile to the capital.

Now, it is learned further improvement of the Montpelier-Barre field in Berlin, located midway between the two cities, is under way by means of a WPA loan. By July 1 it is expected to have two hard-surfaced runways each 2200 feet long and 100 feet wide in operation which will place this field on a par with the Burlington field, now considered the finest in the state.

In Bangor, Maine, improvement of Godfrey Field has been authorized by a special town meeting at which $30,000 was appropriated, in conjunction with a federal loan. The air line operating into Bangor from Boston needed a larger field and runways so that it can go ahead with its expansion plans which includes the purchase of a fleet of high-speed Electra planes.

It was pointed out to Bangor citizens by officials of the Boston-Maine Airlines, that Bangor lay on the route from New York or Boston to Europe, and that the city would be making a sound investment in its air future by fixing up its airport. In addition the first airways radio beacon in New England north of Boston is shortly to be installed at Portland, Maine. This will permit night flying on this route which has heretofore had to confine itself to day flights. This beacon will thus insure better air-mail service for Maine residents by means of closer connections with the larger transcontinental companies.

Springfield, Mass., had its airport area seriously limited when a portion of the field was purchased by race-track promoters. Now the Tait brothers, owners and developers of the Springfield airport, have deeded enough land to the city adjoining the present small field to guarantee a full-sized field for regular transport operation. This will permit the city to borrow federal money to improve the field. Then the field will be leased back to the Tait brothers to operate under the terms of the agreement.

Business Groups Want NRA Price Control Reused

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 10—The basic doctrines of NRA rose from the debris of the Supreme Court's Schechter decision on two fronts here March 5, making the issues involved once more subjects of legislative consideration.

Incorporation of price control features of the demolished NRA system into new legislation were advocated first in a convention hall and then in the corridors of Senate and House office buildings by more than 1000 merchants and wholesalers who have moved in on Washington under the title of the "National Conference of Independent Business Men."

Simultaneously, a program contemplating restoration of wage and hour control and antichild labor features of NRA system was dispatched to members of the Council for Industrial Recovery established by Maj. George L. Berry, co-ordinator for industrial recovery, for their consideration previous to a meeting here on March 12.

The "march" of the independent business men is primarily directed at building up support for the Robinson-Patman bill purportedly designed to protect independent merchants against chain store competition. It is known as the antichain store bill. Wholesalers and commission merchants who have allegedly suffered along with the independents from chain store competition also constitute a strong influence in the convention and are said to be the prime movers behind it. The convention was called by J. H. McLaurin, president of the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association.

Central features of the Robinson-Patman bill are designed to curtail the special discounts that are allowed to merchants and other middlemen for buying in large quantities.

A related measure, the Tydings-Dies bill, is aimed at "loss-leader" selling—the practice current particularly among chain and large department stores of offering certain standard goods at less than cost to attract customers to other merchandise. This specific practice was also outlawed by price-control features of several NRA codes, and in 10 states the inhibition has been preserved by laws permitting manufacturers to fix the retail price at which their products may be sold.

China Clipper at Alameda

ALAMEDA, Calif., March 10 (AP)—The seaplane China Clipper alighted at her base here at 2:06 p. m. (Pacific time), yesterday, completing her flight from Honolulu in 20 hours 43 minutes, a slower trip than usual for ships of the Clipper type.

College 'League' Backs Sanctions For Aggressors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 9—Coming out strongly against aggressor powers, the model league of nations, closed its two day session at Vassar College Saturday afternoon after voting sanctions against Italy for its invasion of Ethiopia and penalties against nations which failed to put into effect the embargoes ordered against the Government in Rome. When the model league voted that shipments of oil and steel to Italy be stopped, the "Italian delegation," represented by Syracuse University, walked out, indicating their country would withdraw from the league.

Consensus in the model league body was strongly for strengthening the league organization. Revision of the Covenant was proposed and previous league resolutions which stood in the way of this revision were repealed.

The news of Germany's reoccupation of the demilitarized zones of the Rhineland came here too late for the model league to act upon them.

The award of prizes marked the closing session. Prof. Howard B. Calderwood, of the University of Michigan; Dr. Charles Fenwick of Byrn Mawr, and Dr. Walter Kotschnig, a member of the League of Nations commission for German refugees, faculty advisors, held that the most meritorious constribution to the proceedings was by George Bookman of Haverford College, who received a cup. Honorable mention was given to Robert Bone, also of Haverford; Alice Dooley and Holley Redington of Syracuse University, and Helen Nolan of Elmira College.

The cup for the most meritorious delegation as a whole went to the Lafayette College group, which represented Norway. They were William Duvel, Robert Arnold, Seymour Bean, Russell Butcher, Harvey Mechanik and Walter Peters, with Eugene P. Chase as faculty advisor.

Cornell was picked for the 1937 meeting place.

Landon Forces In Eastern Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

unless the old tradition is broken for reasons which are obviously attractive.

The Tempo Quickens

The political tempo continues briskly elsewhere:

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho ventures to file in the Pennsylvania primaries, with its invaluable bloc of 75 delegates.

Henry Breckinridge, anti-new-deal Democrat, also files in Pennsylvania.

New Hampshire today holds the first statewide election of delegates to the nominating conventions.

The Republican National Committee, announcing a surplus of $356,288.94, opens a drive for "a million dollars from a million Americans."

It is related that former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, and former Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, three of the hardest-hitting anti-new-deal Democrats, had met last week in New York to formulate campaign plans.

Borah Beards Old Guard

Of these announcements, probably Senator Borah's is the most impressive to political leaders here. It again emphasizes that the veteran leader is seriously challenging the Old Guard, and is not afraid to tackle it in one of its strongholds—the Keystone State.

Senator Borah's intensive campaign is one reason why Mr. Hamilton steps into the saddle, ready to start the Landon drive. For Senator Borah is firmly opposed—according to all who talk with him—to Governor Landon's ambitions.

His main purpose in the campaign is, of course, to block the Old Guard and former President Hoover. But he believes that the Old Guard is now supporting Governor Landon, and he expects the Hoover support to go in the same quarter.

Sad to Some Landon Men

The Cleveland convention contest, therefore, is more likely than not to be between Senator Borah and Governor Landon. This probable outcome disappoints the many Landon supporters, who believe the Kansas Governor would prefer a genuinely progressive platform, one which would not alienate Senator Borah.

This is one reason why they are so disturbed at the eastern endorsements which are lavished on Governor Landon these days. They fear it will not only drive Senator Borah away—he is already very critical of Governor Landon—but large groups of voters in the western states which any Republican candidate must attract in order to win the November election.

Thanks, a Million

The Republican National Committee's million-dollar drive has some distant resemblance to the Farley plan of raising Democratic funds by Jackson Day dinners all over the country. Both plans turned away from the old system of contributions from wealthy individuals, and sought small-scale donations.

The Republican plan is to sell "participation certificates" to each donor of one dollar. An elaborately engraved and embellished certificate, bearing a likeness of Lincoln on one side and Washington on the other, and carrying the signatures of Henry P. Fletcher, committee chairman, and George F. Getz, party treasurer, will be given every contributor.

Underneath the Washington picture will be this line from the farewell address:

"Usurpation is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed."

New York Is Joined By Pennsylvania In Borah Delegate Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 10—Pennsylvania was chalked with New York today on the map for a fight to win Senator William E. Borah delegates to the Republican national convention as the Idaho Senator's eastern organizers filed petitions for the April preferential primary in 20 counties of the Quaker State.

In New York, Borah candidates have been filed in 10 congressional districts—half in New York City and half up-state, and with the New York Borah-for-President Committee organized and functioning, the movement has official status in the filing of its certificate of organization with the Secretary of State.

W. Kingsland Macy, one-time Republican state chairman, and William Ziegler Jr., treasurer under the Macy leadership, head the list of organizers, with headquarters at 100 East Forty-second Street. The filing preceded the drawing for place on the primary ballot in districts outside of New York City, in four of which Borah supporters won first place for a contest which his managers hope will bring him significant representation in the powerful eastern delegation.

The name of Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. (R), of New York, premier Borah organizer, did not appear on the official committee list filed at Albany. Mr. Fish, who was left off the list of delegates-at-large from New York on which he had expectancy of place, has sought election as a Borah delegate from Manhattan, although his home is in upstate Putnam County. His candidacy will be in the Fifteenth Congressional District against an organization slate in an area where a Borah triumph would have spectacular effect.

Charges of "intimidation" of Borah sympathizers have been brought by Mr. Ziegler, who declared he had found "innumerable districts where there were open evidences of sentiment for Senator Borah's nomination and where the Old Guard machine deliberately worked to scare off prospective candidates for delegates."

The Pennsylvania entry was made with a similar expectancy although it was contrary to the advice of Gifford Pinchot, one-time governor. The Idahoan had the Republican field to himself in this state, where Henry Breckenridge, assistant Secretary of war in the Wilson cabinet and well-known lawyer, simultaneously filed with petitions from 13 counties as the self-appointed candidate of the anti-new deal Democrats. The chief function of the Breckenridge entry was admittedly for a nose-count on the New Deal, neither the regular Democrat leaders nor the anti-Roosevelt forces foreseeing any likelihood that the President would fail to carry the state by a wide margin in the primary.

Republican nominating petitions for Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, wife of Pennsylvania's former Governor, for the United States House of Representatives also were placed on file yesterday.

Screen Writer Rejects Movie Academy Honor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 10 (AP)—Refusal of Dudley Nicholls, screen writer, to accept an award from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences gave filmland something to talk about yesterday.

Mr. Nicholls, honored for his adaptation of the film, "The Informer," did not attend the annual awards banquet last Friday night. He later forwarded to the academy a letter explaining why he would not accept the gold-plated statuette. "As one of the founders of the Screen Writers' Guild, which was conceived in revolt against the academy, and born out of disappointment with the way it functioned against the employed talent in any emergency," Mr. Nicholls wrote, "I deeply regret I am unable to accept the award."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 54c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

WANTED—MEN TO ORGANIZE ALL state and county territories in U. S. A. on electric defrosting and humidifying device; defies competition; millions of prospects available; big money maker; must be able to invest from $600 up for merchandise; write full particulars. CHESTER H. SMITH, 611 Canadian Pacific Building, New York City, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET

SAN JOSE, CALIF.—A city house with country atmosphere; 7 rooms, modern; furnished or unfurnished; beautiful grounds, paid gardener; 10 minutes from city. Address, MONTREZZA, 537 Stone Avenue.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Glovnit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, pajamas, hosiery, direct from factory; low prices; unsurpassed values. SHAGOHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-122, Watertown, N. Y.

PROFITABLE spare time work for women; old established company offers Monitor readers special opportunity for quick income and financial independence; take orders for Janalene Dresses, Lingerie, direct from factory to wearer; unusual values; advance styles; liberal commissions; chance to get own dresses free; sample outfit furnished; write fully. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 547, Indianapolis, Ind.

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions, earn dresses without cost; give dress size. FASHFORD FROCKS, Dept. Z-80, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; bonus in Rosiery; no money or experience needed; samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. Z-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MATHEMATICS teacher, 11 years' successful teaching experience, desires position in Junior College or large High School. F. L. NOLL, A. M., 1909 Vermont St., Lawrence, Kan.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SMITH BEAUTY SHOPPES
1126 Boylston St., 711 Boylston St., Boston
All Branches Beauty Culture
Expert Operators

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING. Tr. 7-9480

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

ATTRACTIVELY furnished sunny 2-room kitchenette-studio apartment to share with lady; reasonable. WRIGHT, 237 West 97th St., New York City. Trafalgar 7-2349.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MODERN APARTMENTS

36 Hemenway St.—2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath. Rent $33-$42.50
97 St. Stephen St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Rent $40-$50
821 Beacon St.—2 and 4 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath. Rent $40-$55
811 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath. Rent $40-$48
844 Beacon St.—3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Rent $50
282 Newbury St.—2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath. Rent $35-$48

Apply to Superintendent on Premises

CHAS. E. CUSHING
200 Washington St., Boston. Lafayette 7040

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
114 FENWAY

Six large outside rooms, reception hall, bath and extra toilet, and several closets. Apply to Superintendent on Premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
200 Washington St., Boston. Lafayette 7040

DRESSMAKING

EMILY A. LINDEMANN, 587 Fifth Ave., New York—Gowns designed, cut, fitted and stitched; full instructions for finishing, $10. For appointment phone Volunteer 5-1986.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 421 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5242.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling. Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. 345 Seventh Avenue, (4th Floor), New York City. PE 6-2279.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 133 Washington St., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET. Phone Ronk. 18

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning $2, MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

REAL ESTATE

MAPLEWOOD—SOUTH ORANGE
HOUSES FOR SALE—TO LET
FREDERICK D. SMITH
1878 Springfield Ave., Maplewood, N. J. SO. 2-6288

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room with board; private family, convenient. Telephone Asp. 3909.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Overlooking Fenway — Large front room, kitchen privileges, $6. Com. 1332.

MIAMI, FLA.—Comfortable room in private home; twin beds, double closet. 764 N. W. 40th St.

N. Y. C.—Large, light room, 2 closets, adjoining bath; business woman's home atmosphere. CHATFIELD, 120 W. 70th St. Endicott 2-3832.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN, youthful appearance, desires position as companion in refined family; cultured, age over 35. Address ROBERT LYMAN COOPER, 423 W. 22nd St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT housekeeper attendant, white or part time. Write Box fl-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

LADY having had variety of business experience and of excellent social background desires position hostess or receptionist. Phone Lex. 2-0295 mornings before 10:30. (N. Y. C.).

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, many years diversified legal experience, exceptionally rapid and accurate stenographer; seeks opportunity for service and advancement. Write Box 3-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOMAN wishes position as companion; capable and free to travel; can drive car; also banking experience; go anywhere; references exchanged. M. G., Box 152, Exmore, Va.

TEXTILE MENDING

HUB TEXTILE MENDING SERVICE
Moth Holes, etc., Rewoven Invisibly. We Call and Deliver. LIB 7806. Little Bldg., Boston.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LEEDS, 69 Victoria Road, Headingly. Mrs. Ogden Taylor receives paying guests in her refined home, on tram route, near Christian Science church. Tel. 51860.

BUSINESS SERVICE

INCREASE in turnover wanted by soundly progressive firm of letter-press printers in west of England. Reply: Advertiser, per G. P. Jones, Esq., J. P., West India House, Baldwin Street, Bristol.

FLATS TO LET

SUNNY WORTHING — Furnished Mansion Flat, 2nd floor, entrance, large lounge, dining-room, kitchen, bath, etc.; 1 min. sea, constant hot water, porterage, lift, telephone, garage; May-October, 2½ gns.; careful tenant. 30 The Towers, Worthing.

HAIRDRESSERS

DOROTHY HALL, Plaza Buildings, Westgate, Mansfield, Notts.—Ladies' hairdresser, MacDonald Perming System, Marcel and Water Waving, Manicuring, Facials. Tel. 756.

HOME SHARING

SHEFFIELD—Lady with small comfortable home would be glad to share with another, Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-309, BCM/CSM.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HAYES, KENT — Well-built modern house occupying a high sunny position with extensive views; near station; four bedrooms, two reception rooms, bathroom, garage, etc.; unique garden to the south; price freehold £2300; large part could remain or would be let on lease. Box W-318, BCM/CSM.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

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BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF Lynton Court
Next Door Christian Science church
46 Rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, 2 acres grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter, From 2½ Guineas. C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH, E., "Crairie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. E'bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD WIMBLEDON HALL
(East Cliff)
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended. Tariff S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS RD. EAST YENTON
Every conceivable comfort at this well-organised establishment. Every bedroom centrally heated. Noted for excellent food, perfectly cooked. 3 mins. sea. 6 mins. from Christian Science church. Tel. 2752. MRS. F. H. BENN.

BOURNEMOUTH, Bradfield House, Westcliff Road—Near sea, gas fires, hot and cold water. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Turner.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

(Continued)

ENGLAND

(Continued)

BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

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HOTEL ALEXANDRA

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Facing Sea. Central. New Proprietorship. Entirely remodernised. Central Heating. Hot and cold water. Private Bathrooms. Terms from 4 gns/week. Mrs. Blanche B. Samet. (Tel. Hove 4980) 6152 (2 phones).

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AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL

Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best

THE GRANTLEIGH

Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2

Quite near Christian Science church. En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay. 3616. Tariff from Resident Proprietor. Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."

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Quiet assured Day and Night.

London's Finest Yet Quietest Position

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A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms, lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily. 7/6 bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English Food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff. Resident Proprietor.

LONDON

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First Class—Exclusively Vegetarian. Hot and Cold Water in all rooms. Lifts. Central Heating. Day and Night Service. Tariff Brochure No. 2 from Hector Nicholls, *Managing Director*, Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8.

TELE. WESTERN 2885/6

LONDON

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In London—as in many other famous cities all over the world, the name of the HOTEL BRISTOL sets the standard in hotel luxury and comfort. This moderate size hotel offers the finest cuisine and service, running water, gas fires and P. O. phones in all bedrooms. Terms from 3 gns. week. Room, breakfast, bath 7/6. Phone Western 1171-2. Tariff on application.

LONDON

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EARL'S COURT SQ., S. W. 5 FLA. 8411

Quiet Square, 10 Minutes from Piccadilly. Cool Bedrooms in All Reception Rooms. *All bedrooms overlooking gardens. Comfortable beds. Modern fittings. Central Heating. Night Porter. Lift.* Terms from 2½ Gns. Bridge Club in Hotel

LONDON'S BEST HOTEL VALUE

14 Bedford Place, Russell Square, W. C. From 2 gns. Includes Breakfast and Dinner. Electric lift. Hot and cold water all rooms. Night porter. Phone Mus. 6072

A Residential Hotel of Highest Standing. Convenient for West End, City and everywhere in town.

LONDON

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Phone Flaxman 0830

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60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.

Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

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Central heating, running water, excellent position for sun rays, own garden produce, modern comforts. Proprietors Mr. and Mrs. Slough.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence, electric light, central heating, garden, garage. 55-59 Osborne Road. Telephone 906 Jesmond.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Western House, Guest House, 4 West Ave., Gosforth, Newcastle—Hot and cold running water in bedrooms, central heating, grass tennis court, garages; terms from 2½ gns. weekly. Telephone 526811.

ROTTINGDEAN, SUSSEX—NEWICK HOUSE overlooks facing sea. Downs behind; garden, garage, tennis court, and lounge fire in bedroom; wonderfully sunny position. Tel. 918511.

SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY, near Stratford-on-Avon—Beautiful mansion and English home offering rest, comfort and peace; house thoroughly warm; sunny terms 3½ gns. MR. and MRS. GRAVES, Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwicks.

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SOUTHPORT, CLIFTON HOTEL, Promenade A 1—Fully equipped Central Heat. Lift. Balconies. Overlooks Garage. Golf Tel. 4141 Comm. Marine.

SOUTHPORT, Dunrovan, Private Hotel, 47 Promenade—Central; hot and cold all bedrooms, electric fires; winter terms. Tel. 2737.

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Visitors to beautiful Surrey England, will find

THE COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING

a most comfortable and happy place to stay for a long or short visit. Delightful gardens, every comfort and consideration. Near London; train or coach. Moderate terms. Proprietors: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pertwee.

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TORQUAY

YARDLEY MANOR PRIVATE HOTEL

Central for Sea and Shops

Terms from 3 Gns.

TORQUAY HOMELAND, CROWNHILL PARK. Board residence, home comforts, running water all bedrooms, 2-2½ gns. MRS. DOBSON.

WHEN IN ENGLAND

visit the glorious New Forest. You see England at its best. Verdant woods, open moors, lovely climate—charming old world villages—a wealth of beauty not easily forgotten. Golf, Tennis, Riding, Fishing, etc. Stay at the

CROWN HOTEL Lyndhurst

In the Heart of the Forest.

Illustrated Brochure and Terms on request.

Worthing, March 25. Change of Address! Miss Hartley of "Bleak House" having removed to "Rudham," Rowlands Road, is ready to receive guests. Comfortable. One minute sea. Centre. Board Res. Secluded garden. Telephone. Personal supervision.

WORTHING, Clear View Private Hotel, facing sea; passenger lift; hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food; quiet; separate tables if desired; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 4 gns. Phone 726.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH—MARWICK HOTEL, Inverleith Terrace, rate, garage and cars; hot and cold water; central heat, quiet, moderate Tel. 34841.

NORTH BERWICK, Ben Ascond Hotel, Marine Road—Convenient station, golf and tennis; open March to October. MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY. Phone 71.

ITALY

MILANO—Pensione Agostini, Galleria Corso 1, central, beautiful rooms, panoramic; pension terms from 25 to 30 lire.

SWITZERLAND

BERN—Pension Stamm Kirchenfeld: first-class family pension, inclusive rates from frs. 7.-; next to Christian Science church.

BERNE

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Bubenbergplatz.

LUGANO—Hôtel Minerva. Modern comfort. Inclusive terms from Fr. 7.50.

VILLA HERWIG

AROSA

Sunshine all around; close to skiing fields; moderate terms.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

FAIRHAVEN

JOHANNESBURG, CHARLTON TERRACE

5 minutes from centre of city

Your Comfort Our Consideration

Superior accommodation (full or partial). Delightful gardens, tennis, lockup garages. Guests met on request. Phone 00165.

NORFOLK HOTEL

Near Station. Every Comfort. Moderate Terms. Phone 3200. P. O. Box 157. Maritzburg.

England

CHESHIRE

CHESTER

PLANE TREE CAFE

LIMITED

20-22 Bridge Street, Chester

Restaurant and Tea Lounge

The Cafe with Character and Charm R. A. C. appointed.

TELEPHONE 314

STOCKPORT

Chatterton's Stockport DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS LOWER HILLGATE

Orchard Field Estate

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Daily Features

WHEN one door is shut, another opens.—CERVANTES

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Monitor Camera Club, From W. B. Murray, Peoria, Ill.

One of the Chief Natural Curiosities and Ancient Monuments in France

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Miss Peppermint Rides to School

"THE snow," said Uncle Peter, "the snow, the beautiful snow had been falling nearly all night. But it had stopped just before the dawn. Then the sun had come up as usual, peering over the horizon at the snowy landscape and climbing higher and higher to see it better."

"I don't see," said Jennie, "what that has to do with Percy Pig."

"Or Edward Elephant," said Jimmie.

"Percy Pig and Edward Elephant,"

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Sat and Waited

said Uncle Peter, "were in their beds when the sun came up. But they awakened soon afterward, and saw through their windows that the snow storm was over, and staid in bed thinking what they would do during the day. When they heard the breakfast bells they hopped out of their beds without waiting to be called, and washed their faces and paws, and put on their clothes, and had their breakfasts, and then they each ran to the telephone. Percy rang up Edward just when Edward was ringing up Percy.

"'Hello, Edward,' said Percy. 'Why, you are right there!'

"'So are you, Percy,' said Edward. 'I was just calling you up.'

"'My family thinks, Edward,' said Percy, 'that there will be school as usual though the snow is so deep.'

"'So does mine, Percy,' said Edward. 'Before I got up I was thinking about Miss Peppermint and how would she get to school through the deep snow.'

"'She will no doubt walk, Edward,' said Percy. 'But what I was thinking—'

"'So was I, Percy,' said Edward.

"'Is that we might meet her with our sleds, Edward,' said Percy.

"'Fastened together, Percy,' said Edward, 'so that she could sit on one sled and put her feet on the other.'

"'And give her a ride the rest of the way, Edward,' said Percy."

"I should think one sled would have been enough," said Jennie.

"They ought to have had a double-runner," said Jimmie.

"So they had," said Uncle Peter, "but they hadn't. So the next best thing was to fasten their sleds together, and then both took hold of the drag rope and trudged along through the beautiful snow till they came to the corner where it was the best place to wait for Miss Peppermint. When Miss Peppermint came trudging along her own street to the corner she found Percy Pig sitting on Edward Elephant's sled and Edward Elephant sitting on Percy Pig's sled."

"I guess she was surprised," said Jennie.

"Surprised and pleased," said Uncle Peter. "'Oh, you thoughtful children!' cried Miss Peppermint, sitting down on one sled and putting her feet on the other. And away to school they all went through the beautiful snow."

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Elections

Question: Readers are elected at a regular meeting in November to serve three years, beginning the third Sunday in January. A Reader elected last November resigned. The board sent a notice for a special meeting to act on the resignation. Below this was given in parenthesis a reference to the bylaw regarding election of officers. The board took it for granted that if the Reader-elect's resignation were accepted, the election of a new Reader would automatically follow at the same meeting.

(a) Was this assumption correct?

(b) If correct, could the chair announce that the next order of business was the election of a new Reader, or would someone have to make a motion to that effect?

(c) Would it be better to act under a bylaw concerning vacancies, as follows: "In case of vacancy . . . the board shall elect substitute Readers, by ballot, to serve not longer than three months each. Should the duration of the vacancy, however, exceed one year, a substitute Reader shall be elected at the next regular meeting to fill the unexpired term"?

(d) If the members should wish to change the term of Reader from three years to one year, would that affect the Reader elected in November?

Answer: (a) The action of the person elected was not technically a resignation, since the person had not taken office. It would be more accurate to call it a declination, which would need no official acceptance. The notice would be more nearly correct if it had stated that an election would be held and gave the reason, although under the by-laws, as far as they are given here, that action would be questionable, since apparently there is only one meeting at which a Reader may be elected—the regular November meeting—except in case of a vacancy, and technically there is no vacancy until after the second Sunday in January.

(b) As stated, based on data at hand, the validity of the board's action in calling a special meeting is questionable; and even if valid, the election would be questionable unless the notice specifically stated it as the purpose, thus giving due notice. Granted that it were valid on both points, it would be the chair's duty at the proper time to state the election as the order of business.

(c) Since no vacancy in fact exists until after the second Sunday in January, when the present Reader goes out of office, this bylaw would not apply until that time. Immediately thereafter action may be taken to fill the vacancy under the bylaw, but not by the members as a whole until the next regular meeting.

(d) Yes, unless a provision were incorporated in the motion adopting the amendment specifying that it shall not apply to present Readers.

Daily Anecdote

A Life Study

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE famous Whistler law suit, one of the artist's pictures was brought into court. "How long did it take you to paint that picture, Mr. Whistler?" asked the opposing lawyer.

"About forty minutes," was the reply.

"And you have the effrontery to ask one hundred guineas for the work of forty minutes?"

"No," answered Whistler, "I ask it for the knowledge of a lifetime."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Write Your Own Caption'

"WRITE Your Own Caption" has proved to be one of the most popular party games I ever planned. I cut from the newspapers 20 pictures of persons, well-known and not so well-known. I pasted each picture on the top half of a plain sheet of paper, reserving the bottom half of the sheet for the captions, which the guests were to make up. The pictures were rotated among the guests, each writing his caption on the paper.

The first caption should be written on the very bottom of the paper, and folded under before it is passed to the next player; this guest likewise writes his caption on what is now the bottom of the sheet, and folds it under before passing it on.

When all the players have written captions for each picture, the captions are then read aloud, the hostess supplying the real captions, which she has saved from the newspapers. A picture that bears such diverse captions as "Man Who Has Just Been Acquitted of Fomenting 1934 Revolt" and "Josh Perkins, Winner of Blue Ribbon for Largest Pumpkin at County Fair," will evoke much hilarity when it is learned that it really is a picture of the mayor laying the cornerstone of the new City Hall.

It is surprising, too, to note how many answers will be quite accurate. —Elizabeth S., Chicago.

Lines About Leaders—VIII

By a Staff Artist

Frederick II

FREDERICK II, King of Prussia, is known as "the Great."
His genius in overcoming difficulties won him fame.
He was born in 1712, the eldest son of Frederick William I.
His ruthless father intended to make a military hero of him.
At eight the child learned mathematics and fortification.
At 10 he received a regiment of boys to drill and discipline.
He, however, preferred music, philosophy, Latin, and books.
This caused the King to conceive an intense dislike for him.
Driven to despair, the Prince determined to make an escape.
But by a strange coincidence his clever plan was uncovered.
From that moment he suffered the fate of a state criminal.
He was tried by a court-martial and imprisoned in a fortress.
Finally, after his discharge, his father forced him to marry.
The King chose his wife, gave him a county, and sent him away.

THE accession of Frederick to the throne changed him.
Hitherto he had been renowned for his keen intellectuality.
The new situation called forth some dormant ambition in him.
His first care as king was to augment his military forces.
In fact, he entertained a secret, but he chose no confidant.
One night he gave a dazzling ball at the Court of Berlin.
At daybreak he mounted his horse and set out with his army.
The proud monarch was on his way to the conquest of Silesia.
In no time he seized a country which did not belong to him.
At 33 he had doubled his territory and gained much prestige.

NOW he considered himself the first servant of the state.
And during the following years he strove to act as such.
He freed peasants from legal subjection to their feudal lords.
He promoted education, developed industry and agriculture.
He drained and diked immense marshes into rich pasturages.
He founded many colonies and peopled them with immigrants.
He filled the provinces with fortresses, camps and armies.
No enterprise proved above his reach, no labor above his force.
Up at five, the king set to work, and to work for his country.
He dwelt in a retired mansion which he had called Sans Souci.
And from Sans Souci he controlled the affairs of Prussia.
Much time was also given to leisure on this cherished estate.
Frederick was a fascinating man, a most brilliant talker.
He was well read; he wrote books; he played on the flute.
And his home royally entertained all the European celebrities.

THE sovereign enjoyed peace but he knew it was a truce.
He knew that nations were arming in behalf of Austria.
Indeed, five countries united against the aggressor.
Over 600,000 soldiers were marshaled under one vast command.
The coalition held 100,000,000 people with endless resources.
Such proved the beginning of the famous Seven Years' War.
It was Frederick's peerless resistance that made him a hero.
He had to dispute Silesia inch by inch to enormous forces.
He had to hide his grief from his soldiers all the time.
The pathetic struggle continued persistently year after year.
And the king succeeded in retaining the stolen province.
A most remarkable thing is that he never once ran into debt.
Later, Frederick took part in the dismemberment of Poland.
When he died in 1786 he felt that he had achieved his purpose:
He had organized his country into a strong military monarchy.
He had inaugurated a national policy based on material force.
The delusion of military glory is now uncovered to the world.

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Sunset on the Tigris

Monitor Camera Club, From T. F. Smith, Hinaidi, Iraq

A Solemn Conclave of Trees on the Banks of a Mighty River, Known Since Bible Days

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Children (J. R. B.)—The correspondent writes:

Perhaps you can find space in the Word a Day for a word on the use of "children" in connection with Sunday school announcements.

While young people of today may be legally children until reaching their majority, my observation is that they do not appreciate being so classed when they reach their teens.

Young folks in their late teens have been around a great deal and have seen about everything. In fact, we are of the opinion that the educational advantages of today, plus so many modern facilities, make it possible for a youth of 18 or 19 to be the intellectual and social equal of one of 24 or 25 before the turn of the century. Young men and women are flying planes today, and their parents haven't even "been up"; they are building radio sets which their parents scarcely know how to operate. So these young folks are by no means children, if that term connotes "childish."

In view of this, announcements might well be edited to the extent of changing the word "children" (when it is designed to include young people up to the age of 20) to "pupils."

Reading dates (J. R. B.)—The correspondent writes:

A speaker was heard recently to say that a lecture would be given on "March three." This may have arisen from the present custom of omitting the old *st, nd,* and *rd* after figures in writing ordinals in business correspondence.

Ordinarily, cardinal numbers (1, 2, 3) should be read as cardinals (*one, two, three*), and ordinal numbers (1st 2nd, 3rd) as ordinals (*first, second, third*). But in dates, even when cardinals are used, there is no doubt that ordinals sound better. And the purpose of an announcement is to draw attention to an event and not to a violation of idiom. Those who read announcements should feel quite comfortable about reading "March 3" as *March third.*

Brevities

Atlanta Constitution: It develops that the oldest war on which our government is still giving pensions is that of 1812. Hurrah! The Revolution is paid for.

Pathfinder: In the Eskimo language, "I love you" is "Univfgssaerntuinalfinajuanjuarisiguejak." This explains why the arctic nights have to be so long.

Detroit Free Press: A man judges a new family by its car; a woman waits till she sees its wash on the line.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Pattern-Plan Service

A YOUNG woman who likes to design clothes found a profitable occupation growing out of the hobby of collecting and filing attractive dressmaking styles. She devised a "pattern-plan service" in which she went to homes of busy mothers and older women and assisted in selecting a suitable pattern of late fashion. Several of the department stores co-operated with her in furnishing samples of materials and last-minute price lists on dry goods.

For an additional charge the young woman would cut and help to fit the garment. She found her simple talent of visualizing clothes a welcome help in many homes.—Mrs. Hilah O., Rockford, Ill.

In Lighter Vein

LEBBL

The "Lift 'Em by the Bootstrap" League, otherwise known as the LEBBL, has advanced a substitute for the Townsend plan. It is known as a "Retire at Birth" plan. Under it, each new babe, when born, would get a $20,000 promissory note. Until he (or she) was 20 years old and could claim the money (stage money?), his or her parents would get 3 per cent interest, or $50 a month. Thus a couple could marry at 20, have $40,000 in capital, and get $200 a month from the Government in addition by raising four children. Then nobody would have to do that unsocial thing they used to call work, back in those horse and buggy days.—*News Letter of New Jersey Manufacturers' Association.*

Judicial Candor

Friends at the club were complimenting the judge on his having been in a stooping posture at the time a missile whizzed over his head during an election riot.

"You see," remarked the judge, dryly, "had I been an upright judge, it might have been serious."

Aha!

Jones and Smith were arguing about monkeys. Jones said that the monkey was the animal most resembling mankind.

Smith snorted. "Monkeys!" he scoffed. "They are no more like human beings than I am!"—*El Paso World News.*

He Should Be Thankful

"My friend," said the debtor to the all-too-blustering bill collector, "do you realize that if all fellows like me paid their bills promptly, you'd be out of a job?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Baltimore, Md.

A TELEGRAM was received in a branch office here, on the morning before Christmas, stating that each employee with a service record of one year or more was to receive a bonus equal to half a month's pay.

It so happened that four employees did not qualify for the bonus; so one of the staff recommended to the cashier that if each one receiving the bonus contributed 5 per cent it would make a happy present for the four not receiving a bonus. The recommendation was accepted and each of the four junior clerks received a new $10 bill.

This kindly thought surely exemplified in a small way the spirit "peace on earth, good will toward men."

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

New Testament

No. 93

I. Jesus' Ministries (continued)

III. Third year of public ministry (continued)

2. Journeys to Jerusalem (continued)

b. Foreshadowing his death:
(1) Twice Jesus had prophesied in Jerusalem that he was to die, Jno. 2:18-22; 3:14
(2) Announcement by Jesus:
(a) First open statement, Mt. 16:21-26; Mk. 8:30-32; Lu. 9:22-25
(b) Second saying, Mt. 17:22-23; Mk. 9:30-32; Lu. 9:43-45
(c) Third record, Mt. 20:17-19; Mk. 10:32-34; Lu. 18:31-34
(3) The Transfiguration: (Mt. Tabor or Hermon, near Caesarea Philippi)
(a) The three chosen, Mt. 17:1; Mk. 9:2; Lu. 9:28
(b) The heavenly guests, Mt. 17:2-4; Mk. 9:4-5; Lu. 9:30-33
(c) The voice from heaven, Mt. 17:5; Mk. 9:6-7; Lu. 9:34-35
(d) The result, Mt. 17:6-13; Mk. 9:8-13; Lu. 9:36
(4) Teachings:
(a) "Faithless generation"—healing demoniac child, Mt. 17:14-21; Mk. 9:14-29; Lu. 9:37-43
(b) Providence—the tribute money, Mt. 17:24-27
(c) The child text, Mt. 18:1-10; Mk. 9:33-37; Lu. 9:46-48
(d) Church discipline, Mt. 18:15-20
(e) Law of forgiveness, Mt. 18:21-27; Lu. 17:3-4
(f) Revenge, Mt. 18:28-35
(g) Forgiveness and love—creditor and two debtors, Lu. 7:36-50
(h) Healing of blind man and discourse, Jno. ch. 9

Note: Instruction of the apostles during this period especially prepared their minds for his sufferings, death and resurrection. Controversy with the Jewish leaders is increasing

c. Final departure:
(1) James and John:
(a) Rebuked for sectarianism, Mk. 9:38-40; Lu. 9:49-50
(b) Final departure from Galilee, repulsed by the Samaritans, Lu. 9:52-56
(c) Ambition, Mt. 20:20-28; Mk. 10:35-45; Lu. 18:31-34
(d) Jesus blessing little children, Mt. 19:13-15; Mk. 10:13-16; Lu. 18:15-17
(2) Mission of the Seventy, Lu. 10:1-24
(3) Woes of the Pharisees:
(a) Outward acts, Lu. 11:37-44
(b) Sign from heaven, Mt. 16:1-12; Mk. 8:10-12
(c) Provoking Jesus, Lu. 11:53-54; 12:1
(d) Divorce, Mt. 19:3-12; Mk. 10:1-12
(e) Covetousness, Lu. 16:14-17
(f) Kingdom of God, Lu. 17:20-21
(g) Lawyers, Lu. 11:46-52
(4) Lament over Jerusalem, Mt. 23:37-39; Lu. 13:34-35

(To Be Continued Daily)

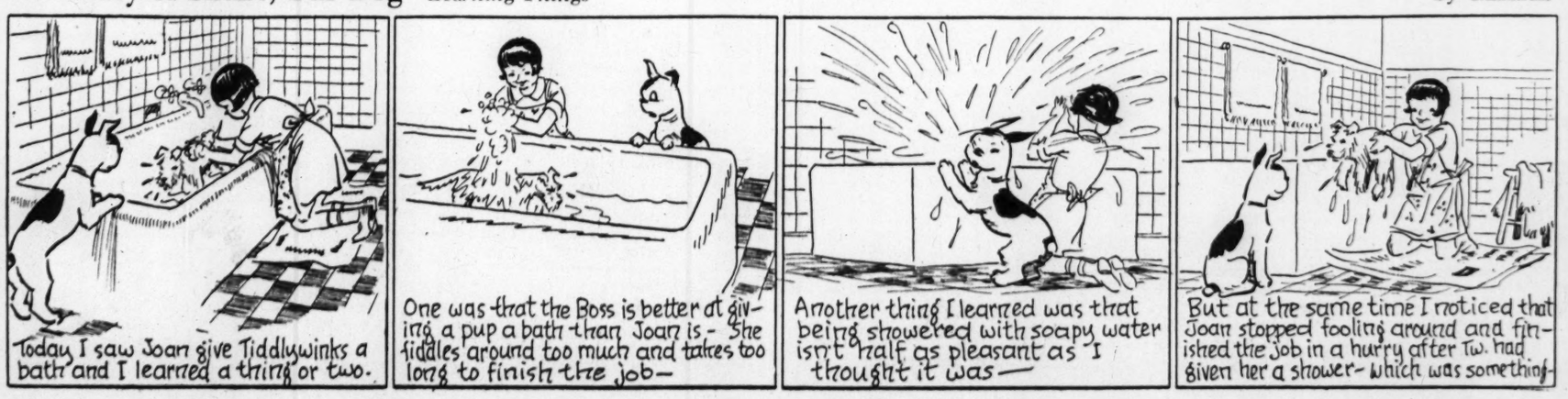
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke, They Got MOST of It On the Clubhouse*

By LE PELLEY

SAY— DOESN'T THAT LOOK FINE! IT'S A WONDERFUL PAINT JOB
YOU SAID IT !!
HELLO, MARMADUKE — HOW DO YOU LIKE THE NEW COAT OF PAINT WE PUT ON THE CLUBHOUSE ?
?
WELL — I GUESS YOU GOT SOME OF IT ON THE CLUBHOUSE !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Learning Things*

By CARMACK


Today I saw Joan give Tiddlywinks a bath and I learned a thing or two.
One was that the Boss is better at giving a pup a bath than Joan is - She fiddles around too much and takes too long to finish the job—
Another thing I learned was that being showered with soapy water isn't half as pleasant as I thought it was—
But at the same time I noticed that Joan stopped fooling around and finished the job in a hurry after Tw. had given her a shower - which was something-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1936 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Malleable Moments

THERE are times when events hesitate on the point of decision. It was a former Chancellor of Germany who said that history is a matter of moments. He added: "If we can grasp these instants when affairs are malleable, even fluid, we progress. But if we permit them to pass, we face the long process of building anew."

There is such a moment, today.

As Germany strides into the Rhineland, statesmen face the difficult opportunity of recasting the structure of peace. The opportunity is great because of the magnitude of the challenge. The good to be reaped will spring from the consequent consideration of basic problems. It will not come from the fact of the Reich's display of force. Clearing of the air in Europe can hardly, as some suggest, arise from the repudiation of treaties. It must come, rather, from the steps that are taken to insure the seal of sincerity and stability on future obligations.

Meanwhile, solutions are not served by inquiry into the causative guilt. It will avail little to debate whether the iniquities of the peace or the storm tactics of the Reich are most culpable factors in the present maladjustment. The answer, instead, is to be sought in breaking the vicious circle.

This, apparently, is the goal of British policy. Prime Minister Baldwin's suggestion before the Commons of a tri-party agreement was not outlined with sufficient completeness to permit more than preliminary judgment. Yet the proposal that England, France and Germany join in a realistic search for a collective adjustment of an unadjusted peace affords an approach superior to recriminations and intransigence. Similarly, Foreign Secretary Eden's promise to examine Chancellor Hitler's new proposals bears the stamp of calm common sense.

The pragmatic success of this method was illustrated in the Anglo-German naval agreement last June. Even though the technical provisions of Versailles were shattered, Britain succeeded in limiting the prospective German fleet to a level which might not be possible today. The technique is one which France has failed to use because of her frank distrust of the Reich. This unwillingness to be diplomatically generous has contributed to a situation wherein Germany is now demanding without price concessions which she yesterday would have purchased.

And these concessions may not stop with remilitarization of the Rhine. They did not stop with the ending of reparations and the restoration of military equality. To German foreign policy, there still lie ahead the questions of colonies, of Austria, of the Polish Corridor and other irredentist areas.

Here, indeed, is the focus of the German problem. It is almost insuperable if it be dealt with piecemeal. Somewhere there must be found the courage and wisdom to tackle the entire heritage of the war. So long as the Reich can capitalize the injustices that have been done her, just so long will the other nations be unable to prevent the disturbing acts which have characterized German diplomacy during the last three years.

The problem is vast. But the vision of present-day statesmanship can be equal to it. Comparable situations have been met peaceably before. Inconclusive action, however, dealing merely with the Rhineland coup, will not be enough. There is need of a beginning upon basic political and economic causes of friction.

The moment, today, is malleable.

Collective Security and Arms

THE CONCLUSION appears to be accepted in most official quarters that collective security requires greater armaments. But does it? If nations are bound together to defend one another against any one of their number guilty of aggression, surely armed on a moderate scale they will be overwhelmingly superior to any potential adversary. At this moment, following German remilitarization of the Rhineland, seven countries have promised aid to France if she is attacked. Why, then, should collective security make heavier demands than the system which leaves each nation to look after itself?

The argument is that since, under the pledges of collective security, each nation must not only defend itself but must be ready to defend its neighbor, its responsibilities are greater and therefore its armaments must be augmented. And apparently there has been little opposition to this thesis.

Yet reflection must lead to an opposite conclusion. The responsibility is great but it is a collective responsibility. It should not fall on any particular country. It should lighten the burden, because it is shared by everybody.

There can be only one of two explanations of this defense of bigger armaments. The first is that it is disingenuously used by politicians whose purpose is to strengthen armies and navies.

The second explanation is that the authorities have not enough faith in collective security. They are not sure that the community of nations will in fact come to their aid immediately and effectively.

In any case the result is lamentable, for the piling up of arms is a preliminary condition of warfare. No peace-loving citizen should admit the monstrous paradox that the advocacy of collective security implies warlike preparations on an unprecedented scale. Either collective security is a reality or is a mirage. If it is a reality, it should lead to an all-round reduction of armaments.

Borah Then and Now

IN CRITICIZING Senator Borah's latest isolationist declaration the New York Times found one thing about it to praise, namely, its consistency. We ourselves cannot even give the Senator this meed of praise. It is true that, as the Times says, he did more than any other single man to prevent the Senate from ratifying the treaty which would have taken the United States into the League of Nations. But there was a time when he saw in the Kellogg Pact a bridge across which the United States might join the world's collective system.

For the evidence the Times needs only consult its own files. On March 25, 1928, Senator Borah contributed an interview to that newspaper in which he said:

> Another important result of such a treaty would be to enlist the support of the United States in co-operative action against any nation which is guilty of a flagrant violation of this outlawry agreement. Of course, the Government of the United States must reserve the right to decide, in the first place, whether or not the treaty has been violated, and, second, what coercive measures it feels obliged to take. But it is quite inconceivable that this country would stand idly by in case of a grave breach of a multilateral treaty to which it is a party.

To the new Borah such sentiments would sound like those of the most arrant of internationalists.

It is "quite inconceivable," the Idahoan said, in 1928, that the United States should stand idly by in case of a grave breach of the "mutilateral treaty" to which it is a party. So thought many of us back in 1928. What we did not envisage was that, when the time came for action, the United States *would* stand "idly by" under the powerful encouragement of the man who in 1928 said that it was "quite inconceivable" that it should do so.

DR. JOHANN LUDVIG MOWINCKEL, former Premier of Norway, and former president of the League of Nations, believes that Scandinavian countries should unite in refusing to follow Europe's war path, and in this way help to check the march toward war. The peace of the Scandinavians has become traditional, and they seem to be free of rearmament problems, and have no fear of invasion, although Norway, for instance, maintains a standing army of only 40,000 men, approximately twice the size of New York's police force.

Trial for Jurors

TO THAT part of his anticrime message to the New York Legislature in which he recommended legislation to reduce the volume of legal exemption from jury service, Governor Lehman added:

> As a complement to the foregoing proposal, steps should be taken immediately in all the courts in our State to improve the conditions under which jurors are required to work. Many complaints are made that jurors receive inconsiderate and even discourteous treatment from clerks, attendants and judges in many of our courts.

Other states would no doubt show like behavior by some of the permanent officials of the courts toward the transients who compose the juries. It shows in those who exhibit it a kind of snobbery not peculiar to court officials.

Trial by jury is in general more highly respected than trial by jurors, the one being an Anglo-Saxon institution of impressive antiquity and the other an everyday performance that does not invariably prove the composite wisdom and justice of the twelve so-called peers. The Century Dictionary illustrates the word *jury* by quoting Sir Thomas More: "For in good faith I neuer saw the daye yet but that I durst as wel trust ye truth of one judge as of two juries"—and a minority opinion in the twentieth century still agrees with him.

Although trial by jury seems founded upon a rock—where and when is debatable despite a general notion that the barons did it at Runnymede—and trial by jurors likely to go on indefinitely, the complaints coming to a gubernatorial ear invite consideration in the judicial councils. Jurors' hours are irregular; a great deal of their time is spent in idly waiting about till a jury is needed. They are in effect employees of the state working under conditions that no private employer could offer with any hope of securing the most capable help.

Assuming that all court officials, as most are, were nice to jurors, exemption would still put a considerable proportion of the citizenry—"of the best calibre and of the most use to the administration of justice," says a distinguished judge—literally and to their own content out of court. Yet until these are more generally willing to come in, any material reduction of their exemption is likely to march slowly in legislatures.

The Stuffed Club

Book News of the Day

FOR two years the Yale Puppeteers had their Teatro Torito in Los Angeles. There they wrote their musical travesties and made the figures for them: "Uncle Tom's Hebben," "My Man Friday," "Mr. Noah," "Pinocchio," "The Pie-Eyed Piper" and sundry other *divertissements*. Members of the film colony found much to their taste the frequent topical spoofing of patterns they had to work with seriously at the studios. Why a success that had been toiled after for so long could be tossed away at its height is explained by Forman Brown in PUNCH'S PROGRESS (New York: Macmillan. $2).

* * *

New York was calling. Yet it must have been partly the insidious influence of the puppets themselves. Half-heartedly Mr. Brown has returned occasionally to the profession of teaching English, only to be drawn back into the vagabondage of "touring with the pups." Apparently only two courses are open, once the puppets get into your life. Bachelors band together and go gypsying. Or, marrying, they settle down to make a family business of it, as in Italy.

Apart from a Hollywood engagement to make a puppet sequence for the film, "I am Suzanne," the Yale Puppeteers have led as various an existence since giving up their Los Angeles theater as they did in their college days when getting their start on New England summer tours.

Their first New York season fell short of their hopes. It got started, after many delays over a permit, only by the aid of the wife of a Tammany leader, Mr. Brown records.

* * *

That disheartening experience Mr. Brown relates with the same gusto and quenchless humor that makes such cheerful reading of his tale of the puppeteers' adventures among the Berkshire millionaires, the hasty withdrawal from Florida of a tour ventured upon in the off season, and the performances in the North Carolina colleges and schools. Disappointment attended an attempted flight into the stratosphere of puppet opera with elaborately impractical sets designed by an artist noted for his grandiose theater projects.

This experiment proved, writes Mr. Brown, that "the puppet as a comedian, as piquant and robust criticism of life and manners, was the thing for us. Puppets as picture, as purveyors of heavy philosophy, as symbols, as prophets of the New Theater, might do very well for attic aesthetes; but for an American public, Mr. Punch was the fellow."

E. C. S.

Safety Lies in Rising Above It

On a Scottish Island

Jamie Sups His Porridge

DURING the time I boarded with Annie on the Scottish island, she had another boarder for two exciting weeks — a small boy of five years, who wore a kilt, and was called Jamie. He lived on a neighboring island, but stayed with us while his mother, who was Annie's cousin, was in Glasgow. We met the boat, and Randy Howe, the postman, waiting at the pier for his mail bag, handed Jamie ashore, saying: "Here's a wee laddie in a kilt." His mother continued her journey, but in the few minutes' stop, she gave Annie some hurried instructions.

"He's no' to be getting used to grand breakfasts on week days," she said in a whisper. "He'll maybe be bothering for them."

"What would he be expecting?" puzzled Annie.

"He had fried things the other time I was away, and he thinks it is aye to be that way. He's to sup his porridge," she added, firmly.

Annie told her not to "fash"—that she would manage him. But next morning, as we all sat in the dining room, Jamie pushed back his plate, and stated that he wanted ham and eggs. Bella Muir, the solemn "servant lass" was bringing in a plate of scones, and she gave him a scandalized glance, and said, "It isna the Sabbath!"

"But I'm on a veesit," expostulated the boy.

"Dinna thraw with him, Bella," put in Annie, quickly. "Take away his porridge and give him a scone. Here's the marmalade, Jamie."

Later she said to me in some perplexity, "I'll hae to think on some way to gar him want them."

Much to my surprise, there was no porridge plate in front of Jamie, next day. Had Annie been defeated—and so soon in the game? But I might have known better! Her two young brothers came in, took their places, and poured milk over their porridge. After the first taste, they began exclaiming about how good "they" were that time.

The boys ate with obvious relish. They didn't realize as I did that sugar had been stirred into the pot instead of the usual salt, and that the milk had been enriched with cream. These little touches made the plain everyday fare seem very delicious. I didn't meet Annie's eyes, but I helped impress Jamie by adding my praises. He watched us with interest, but said nothing. The following day, though, when the new flavor was again extolled, curiosity was uppermost, and he claimed his share. Annie looked at him apologetically. "Why, Jamie, I thought you didna want any. Now that's a pity, and them so good. But wait—here's Bella. Bella, is there another plate of porridge ben the house?" (She knew very well that there was, since she had made it in hopes of this request.) But Bella's reply was unexpected. "I supped them. Is't no' like a spoilt bairn to be wanting them just when ither folk want them, too?"

Jamie's mouth showed a determined line! Next morning he was in the kitchen early making sure that Bella left his portion alone. Later, he said, with the air of a connoisseur, "They're no' just porridge, but I like them fine."

Annie sent me a triumphant glance! But that evening— We were standing by the front door looking at the loveliness beyond. A light breeze ruffled the water, a few brown sails gleamed in the late sun, and from somewhere in the glen back of us came the clear call of a cuckoo. Then another sound came floating through the air—this time the gay notes of an accordion being played in the little town across the bay. "That's Davy Gow," said Annie. "He is leaving on tonight's boat."

The two boys came running downstairs on their way to bid the traveling musician "good-by." Annie halted the younger one, saying:

"Wait a wee. I never saw a laddie with such an untying cravat."

In the silence as she made the bow neat again, voices came from the dining room, where Bella was clearing away the table.

"Ye were so," she was saying. "Ye were gar't to sup them."

"I wasna gar't," objected Jamie. "I wanted them."

"Ye were gar't," insisted Bella, "but ye didna ken it."

Annie looked at me in consternation and gasped: "Listen to her!" Then she added, hastily, "Jamie, awa' and hear the braw music."

M. G. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

Watching the Mill Turn

By Frank L. Perrin

WASHINGTON

THERE is much, even for one who endeavors to keep somewhat closely in touch with affairs in general, to be observed in Washington. Indeed, it may be that the occasional visitor, unaccustomed to the routine, finds more of interest in watching the perfectly organized machinery function than does the newspaperman, for instance, who seems somehow, because of his work and daily contacts, to have become a part of the machine. The visitor never ceases to marvel at the informality which pervades the meetings at the White House of the President and representatives of the press. It is improbable that in any other country such free and easy contacts would be regarded as possible, or that they would be permitted if their possibility were assumed.

Strangers are not, of course, admitted to these twice-a-week gatherings. Fortunately a sponsor was ready to vouch, circumstantially, for the fact that I was not a public enemy or the bearer of conclusive evidence that would confound the champions of New Deal policies and practices. Somewhat more than one hundred writers and special correspondents gathered in an anteroom while awaiting the signal to enter the President's inner office. The hour was one following the announcement by the Chief Executive of his supplemental tax program—the one designed to produce additional public revenues from the undistributed profits of corporations and stock companies. So it was apparent that there would be plenty to talk about when the great moment should arrive.

The forecast proved correct. While the President sat smiling at his capacious desk, he explained, in answer to a politely leveled barrage of questions the operation, as he planned it, of this somewhat surprising bit of proposed legislation. I imagine that even an unsympathetic visitor admitted to such a gathering would be compelled, even against his will, to admire the President's frankness and convincing sincerity. There was some parrying of verbal thrusts, but no evasion. I, for one, was a little surprised to hear Mr. Roosevelt say in response to one quite pertinent question, "I do not know." This, I thought, was better than guessing at the answer, even in an interview which is more than theoretically "off the record."

As by common consent and without a sign or word of dismissal, the visitors withdrew. My sponsor thoughtfully inquired if I would like to shake hands with the President. Of course I would. The introduction was most informal, and the greeting was gracious and unreserved. We discussed, in some detail, the probable effects of the measure referred to, and much to my surprise neither of us seemed to be embarrassed or overly self-conscious. It may be that when the matter of taxes is under discussion other things are momentarily forgotten.

The visitor sometimes marvels at the distance between the White House and the Capitol. Observers in Washington seem to believe the distance is greater now than at any time since March 4, 1933. Congress is no longer subservient. Putting it that way leaves the imputation that heretofore it has been subservient. The record of legislation during the last three years seems to lend convincing substance to such a charge. But now, in the early spring of an election year, every member of the House of Representatives and one third of the membership of the Senate face the necessity of making individual reports to the people of their districts or states.

It is unfortunate, though perhaps unavoidable, that the halls of Congress, at this juncture, are being made the forums of acrimonious partisan debate. The orators seek, no doubt, to fill the columns of newspapers with reports of their harangues in attacking or defending Administration policies. Fortunately their speeches are seldom reproduced outside the Congressional Record.

For an hour I sat in silent contemplation in the great room where nine men were hearing lawyers argue controverted points in a case before them. People were constantly coming and going. Schoolteachers with members of their classes, tourists traveling in sight-seeing buses, casuals from every walk of life. Someway I felt that these were not the idly curious. Not a few came, I was convinced, because they realized that by this quite close contact with a tangible and vital thing in their Government they were placing an inquisitive and searching hand in the vicarious grasp of that which they could implicitly trust.

The Wide Horizon

Tinkering With the Time

By Dorothea Kahn

CHICAGO

ONE fine day last autumn, when the annual change from summer to winter time was about due in Chicago, the Chicago Daily Tribune printed a short editorial entitled "Why Set the Clocks Back?" The tenor of it was that it was too bad to give up the benefits of daylight saving half the year. If the city would only change to eastern standard time as a regular thing, city dwellers would have more afternoon hours for the enjoyment of autumn scenery, workers could go home in the "soft and cheerful dusk the year around," and banks and financial institutions would benefit by having the same time as New York.

The editorial was scarcely noticed. Newspaper readers are accustomed to having such proposals put before them and dropped. But about a month later the City Council voted 44 to 3 in favor of the proposal. Eastern time was made official for Chicago beginning March 1.

There was some protest before the passage of the ordinance, particularly from the Chicago Daily News, which marshaled the opposition, and from the Chicago Federation of Labor, whose friend in the City Council, Alderman Oscar F. Nelson, fought the measure and voted against it. But the protest before passage of the ordinance was mild in comparison with the wail that followed it.

* * *

Now that the thing has been done, there seems to be a growing belief on the part of many that the City Council took orders from somebody. You hear the new schedule jokingly called "Mayor Kelly time," and "Tribune time."

The City Council claimed to have acted in the public interest, as a result of popular demand for the change. A committee of the council did, in fact, hold two public hearings at which the opponents as well as the advocates of the change were heard. Most of the testimony came from individuals, for few large organizations had had time to poll their membership.

Why then, since there was unquestionably divided sentiment on the matter, did the City Council take the political risk of committing itself hastily on the proposition? Alderman Nelson, opponent of the measure, urged the council to avoid a decision by putting the time question to a referendum vote. Daylight saving time had been put to referenda, once in 1920 and again in 1926, and this procedure had satisfied most people, even though a sizable minority did not like daylight saving. But the City Council turned down the suggestion for a referendum by a large vote. Its spokesman declared, in an interview for the Tribune, that it was doubtful whether the council had the right to call for a referendum; he held it would have to be demanded by a petition signed by over 300,000 voters.

* * *

The quick, concerted action of the council in the present case has led to the surmise—and it is only that—that the council got its instructions from the Mayor who, it is recalled, received strong support from the Tribune in his campaign for election. One of the aldermen in a newspaper interview stated that a year ago he had sounded the council on the change, and not one member was for it. Something obviously had caused a complete reversal of sentiment.

In spite of the efforts of all the newspapers to avoid giving the controversy the aspects of a newspaper quarrel, still the notion persists that it is one. Talk to a typical businessman interested in newspapers and you get the story: "Why, the new time gives the Tribune an advantage over the News. With the time moved an hour ahead, the News has one hour less to get the complete markets on the newsstands. If homegoers miss the final market reports in the News they will get them in the early evening edition of the Tribune or in its regular morning edition."

But regardless of who started the eastern time move, there is one thing the average Chicagoan feels certain about, and that is that he wasn't consulted. He may decide, after a trial of the new time, that he likes it, even though it means an 8:15 sunrise in midwinter. But like a true descendant of the folk who threw the tea into Boston Harbor, he doesn't like being ordered. If he finds a way to bring his elected officials to time, as he hopes to by demanding a referendum for which petitions are now being circulated, the episode may prove of value in Chicago's civic education.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Cause of Unemployment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to an article in the Monitor by William Green, American Federation of Labor, on why 11,000,000 persons are still unemployed, and blaming the use of automatic machines, that needs corection. In 1929 and before, there were more automatics operating than now.

The real reason is lack of confidence by the heavy goods manufacturers in the present Administration at Washington.

Many of the larger machine tool builders who in 1929 and before employed thousands have practically been closed since 1930. That class of heavy tool industry alone used to employ between three and four million men. The same condition applies to every other branch of capital, or heavy goods industry.

Chicago, Ill. HENRY WALTERS